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CULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

Pay
to Grow.

1898



HEMAN GLASS'

Seed Grower,

LAKEVIEW SEED FARM,

Garden
Guide.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Glass Seed Co., Heman

Lake View Seed Farm.

TO OUR PATRONS:

In our greeting last year we said: "The year 1896 has been a year of hard times; but we believe prices have finally touched bottom, and we are looking forward to the year 1897 with brighter hopes." The developments of the past year have proved the correctness of our expectations. We have again seen "dollar wheat," and almost all farm products are 10 to 30 per cent. higher than a year ago. It is estimated, by those competent to judge, that the grain crop of 1897 will put into the pockets of the farmers of this country the snug sum of \$500,000,000 more than the grain crop of 1896. The day of prosperity for the farmer surely seems to have dawned once more.

We need not stop to discuss the causes that have brought about this change in the price of farm products; it is our privilege to take advantage of the change and reap the harvest. But before we can reap we must sow. If we neglect the sowing we shall be in the same plight that Artemus Ward said he was. He said he had a very fine farm; the farm was all right every way. The only drawback was, it was seventeen miles from market; but as he had nothing to haul to market it really did not make any difference. The advance in the price of farm products will make no difference to those farmers who have no products to sell.

In order to get paying crops we must have not only seeds that "will grow," but seeds that will pay to grow. Seeds may have vitality enough to grow, but unless the seeds are grown from good stocks, the crops will be poor both in quantity and quality. Such crops never pay. It should never be forgotten that *only good crops pay a profit*. Poor crops barely pay expenses, and often not that. Our seeds will not only grow, but, with good soil and good cultivation, will give crops that "pay to grow."

We will supply you the same seeds that we use in growing our own crops, and we seldom fail in getting crops that pay. During the past four years—and farmers have seldom seen four harder years—the annual cash sales of the products from our farm of 75 acres have been from \$4,288.43 to \$5,012.34, the average for the four years being \$4,761.11, besides what was consumed on the farm. That is only a sample of what good seeds and good farming will do even in hard times. In the next four years we expect to do better. Suppose you try our seeds and see what you can do.

We Send Our Seeds

By Mail or Express, Prepaid.

The prices in this Catalogue include the *POSTAGE AND EXPRESS CHARGES* on all seeds by the *PACKET, OUNCE, POUND, and QUART*, and they will be sent to any part of the United States and Canada at the prices named, *Postage or Express Charges PREPAID*. When comparing our prices with other Catalogues, *do not forget this*.

☞ Customers ordering seeds sent by express or otherwise, *at their own expense*, may deduct from the prices in this Catalogue 8 cents per pound, 10 cents per quart for corn and 15 cents per quart for beans and peas. Seeds by the peck, bushel or barrel are not prepaid, but the cost of carrying must be paid by the purchaser.

WE GIVE THREE GUARANTEES WITH OUR SEEDS.

First—That all money sent to me for seeds shall reach me safely when sent as directed below.

Second—That the seed ordered shall reach every customer in good order, when sent by mail or express. If a package fails to reach a customer, or a part of it is lost, I will refill the order for the amount lost without further charge. When seeds are shipped *by freight*, the railroad company is liable for all losses. If the seeds ordered are not received in a reasonable time please notify us, giving a copy of the order, and the amount of the money sent. *But be sure to sign your name*, for we sometimes get orders without any name.

Third—That my seeds shall be as represented in so far that I will refill the order in other seeds without charge, or refund the money paid for them, if they should prove otherwise than as represented. Under this guarantee I cannot afford to send out poor seed. But in no case do I guarantee the crop. The best seed that was ever grown will give a large yield if it is put into an exhausted or a poorly prepared soil, or if for any reason it does not have a fair chance for germination and growth. I do not, therefore, sell any seed with any guarantee concerning the crop either express or implied.

HOW TO SEND THE MONEY.

MONEY SENT TO ME FOR SEEDS MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK AND EXPENSE, when sent in any of the following ways:

All sums of one dollar or over by Post-Office or Express Money Order, Draft on New York, or Cash in a Registered Letter. Post-Office Money Orders can be obtained at any Money Order Office for *three cents and upwards*, according to the amount of the order.

Sums of less than one dollar may be sent in stamps without registering the letter.

If you send a check on your local bank, please add ten cents, the cost of collecting.

☞ When sending an order, don't forget to sign your NAME, POST-OFFICE, COUNTY and STATE, PLAINLY. Also give your nearest Express Office and the name of the Express Company. I can send many of my seeds cheaper by express than by mail. Address,

HEMAN GLASS,

JANUARY 1st, 1898.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

☞ LAKEVIEW SEED FARM is on the Ridge Road, North of the City, on the West Side of the River. Take the electric cars on Lake Avenue to the Ridge Road. We are half a mile West of Lake Avenue.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE.



HARVEST TIME.

HE who would rejoice at Harvest Time must be diligent in Sowing Time. "He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand; but the hand of the diligent maketh rich."

Why We Can Sell Good Seeds at a Low Price.

We can afford to be liberal with our customers, because we save in the management of our business two large items of expense: First, by issuing a modest catalogue we save the heavy expenditure usually put into a fancy catalogue; and, second, by conducting our seed business on our farm we save high rents and other expenses incident to a business in the city. Where large sums are spent upon an extravagantly illustrated catalogue, the cost must be paid by those who buy the seeds. The object of illustrations should be to aid customers in making an intelligent selection of the varieties best suited to their wants. But fancy illustrations are deceptive and misleading. We illustrate to assist our customers in their selection of varieties, and not to mislead them. Our long experience as a market gardener has given us a good knowledge of varieties, and we are always glad to give our customers the benefit of our experience.

Five Reasons Why Glass' Seeds Pay to Grow.

FIRST—They are grown from good stock. Every gardener of experience knows that to produce the best results the seed must be grown from pure and high-grade stocks. But good stocks cannot be secured without careful and repeated selections of the best types of the different varieties. This I have been doing for years, even before I grew seed for the public, when I had in view only the improvement of my own crops. In raising seed we never use the whole crop as grown; only the best is used for seed growing. The seed stock is carefully selected from the crop, and the result is that my strains of Onions, Cabbages, Beets, Carrots, etc., are not excelled by any grown anywhere.

SECOND—They are thoroughly tested. Not by sprouting by artificial means, but *by sowing in the earth*—the only safe way to thoroughly test seeds. When the seeds will not stand this test we throw them away. We have thrown away many a bag of seed that did not come up to our standard for first-class seeds.

THIRD—Another reason, upon which we put special emphasis, is that, when possible, they are water-cleaned. Water-cleaning is a troublesome way to clean seed, and it is seldom practiced by seedsmen; but it is the only safe way to get rid of the half-filled and light seed, and secure seed that is always "sure to grow." One of my customers said: "When I sow seed that has been water-cleaned I am sure it is going to grow; but when it has not been water-cleaned, I am not sure of it."

FOURTH—They are Northern grown. At first thought this may not seem to be of much importance; but when it is remembered that it is the *first* tomatoes, the *first* peas, the *first* corn, and the *first* potatoes that bring big prices and pay large profits, we then see the importance of Northern Grown Seeds. Like produces like. Seeds grown where the season of growth is short will mature crops quicker than those grown where the period of growth is longer. We grow the Early Ruby Tomato for market, and we have ripe tomatoes for market in July, when they bring \$1.00 to \$1.25 per half bushel basket. We have sold the extra early tomatoes alone at the rate of \$280.00 per acre and the bulk of the crop still to pick. This is one instance only of the profit there is in the *first* crops. To get them you must have Northern Grown Seeds.

The above four reasons relate to the *quality* of our seeds. But we must have *quantity* as well as quality. We therefore give as the

FIFTH REASON—Our packets contain more seed than is usually put into packets by seedsmen. In proof of this statement read the following: "Mr. Heman Glass—Your seeds received. They are as clean, bright, plump and hardy looking seeds as any I ever bought; and the packages contain at least twice as much on the average as N——'s, B——'s & F——'s, and three times as much as L——'s.—G. C. B."

A USEFUL PREMIUM.

FOR ALL OUR CUSTOMERS.

THE "ACME" SEED DRILL.

✂Something New, Simple, Durable and Valuable.✂

EVERYBODY CAN NOW OWN A SEED DRILL.

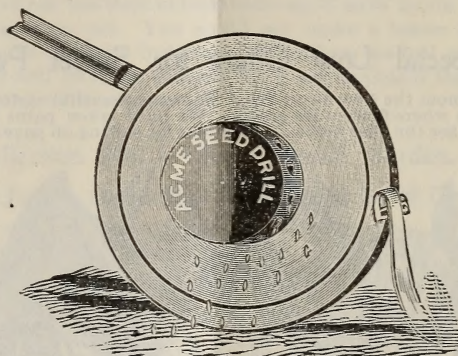
GIVEN.....

FREE

✂ AS A ✂

PREMIUM

✂ OR ✂



SOLD
FOR \$1.00,
CASH,
AND WE
PAY ALL
CHARGES.

A Garden Seed Drill that will distribute Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, Turnip, and all such seeds, with PERFECT REGULARITY. It is utterly impossible for it to sow anything but accurately, doing the work as thoroughly as the costly machines, and will cover TEN TIMES the ground that can possibly be covered by hand. It is simple in construction so easily understood that a child can be instantly taught to use it; so simply constructed it is impossible to get out of order.

HOW THE DRILL IS LIKED.

Otto Baler, Newman Grove, Neb.—Seed Drill came to hand all O. K. I am well satisfied with it.
C. S. Pennypacker, Phoenixville, Ohio.—Seed Drill gives great satisfaction.
David Lunday, Johnsonburg, N. J.—I like your Drill well.
N. H. Barrett, Pocagon, Mich.—I have tried the Seed Drill and find it all right.
Mrs. L. Brown, Windom, So. Dak.—I think the Seed Drill is a bargain.
L. F. Gougar, Joliet, Ills.—I find the Drill is O. K.
F. Main, Chicopee Falls, Mass.—Having given the Seed Drill a trial, I am highly pleased with it.
B. D. Carver, Dempseytown, Pa.—The Drill does its work well.
J. B. Stepp, Switzer, Cal.—The Seed Drill is a little gem.

✂ We have made such arrangements with the manufacturers as enable us to make this remarkable offer. We will give FREE, and pay all charges, one "ACME" Seed Drill to anyone who purchases \$3.00 worth of our seeds in packets, at the catalogue prices; or for a mixed order, for \$5.00, consisting of packets, ounces, pounds and quarts, at catalogue prices. Of course no discount is allowed on the seeds when the premium is taken.

Useful Books

Given Away as Premiums.

These Books have been selected with great care, and we believe they are the best upon the different subjects which they treat. They should be in the hands of every progressive farmer and gardener. We will send any of them by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price; or they will be

GIVEN AWAY AS PREMIUMS,

and sent postpaid for orders for seeds at the prices given in this Catalogue amounting to \$3.00 or over. But these Premiums are not given on orders when a discount is given. We do not give a Premium and discount both on the same order.

For an order of **\$3.00** a book may be selected that is priced at **50 cents** or less.

For an order of **\$5.00** a book or books may be selected priced at **\$1.00** or less.

For an order of **\$8.00** a book or books priced at **\$1.50** or less.

For an order of **\$12.00** a book or books priced at **\$2.00** or less.

For an order of **\$15.00** a book or books priced at **\$2.50** or less.

These Premiums are given on orders for Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roots, Small Fruits and Seed Potatoes, but cannot be allowed on Fodder Corn, Grain, Grass Seed and Implements; nor on the "Collection of Seeds," or special offers, which are sold at half price.

ON GARDENING.

Henderson's Gardening for Profit. The best manual for the market gardener ever published.....	\$2 00
Henderson's Practical Floriculture. For commercial florists.....	1 50
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure. A work for private use; giving full directions for the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables.....	2 00
Success in Market Gardening, by W. W. Rawson, one of the most successful market gardeners of New England.....	1 00
Celery Culture, by J. N. Stearns, Kalamazoo, Michigan.....	10
Celery for Profit, by T. Greiner.....	30
Asparagus Culture.....	50
Brill's Cauliflowers, and How to Grow Them.....	20
Cabbages, and How to Grow Them.....	30
Gregory on Squashes.....	30
Mushroom Culture.....	10
Mushrooms, and How to Grow Them.....	1 50
Onions, and How to Grow Them.....	20
Ten Acres Enough.....	1 00
Our Farm of Four Acres.....	30
Roe's "Play and Profit in My Garden".....	1 50

ON FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

The Biggle Berry Book; new. A condensed treatise on the culture of Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants and Gooseberries; with truthful colored illustrations of 25 varieties of Strawberries, 8 Raspberries, 5 Currants and 5 Gooseberries; 35 illustrations in black and white, and portraits of 33 of the most noted berry growers all over the country.....	50
Barry's Fruit garden; new and revised edition.....	2 00

Fuller's Strawberry Culturist.....	\$ 25
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist; new edition.....	1 50
Fulton's Peach Culture; new and revised edition.....	1 50
Meech's Quince Culture.....	1 00
Parson's on The Rose; new and revised edition.....	1 00
Roe's Success with Small Fruits.....	2 50
Webb's Cape Cod Cranberries; paper.....	50
Field Notes on Apple Culture; by L. H. Bailey, Jr.....	75

FARM TOPICS.

Everybody's Paint Book. Gives full directions for mixing and applying paints; also tells all about varnishing, staining, paper hanging, how to renovate furniture, etc.....	1 00
The New Potato Culture; by E. S. Carman.....	75
Silos and Ensilage.....	50
Henderson & Crozier's "How the Farm Pays".....	2 50
Johnson's "How Crops Grow".....	2 00
Beal's "Grasses of North America".....	2 50
Broom Corn and Brooms.....	50
Hop Culture; new edition.....	30
Tobacco Culture; by fourteen experienced cultivators.....	25
Stoddard's "An Egg Farm"; revised and enlarged.....	50
Profits in Poultry and their Profitable Management; most complete work extant.....	1 00
Treat's "Injurious Insects of the Farm and Garden".....	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Harris' "Talks on Manure;" new and revised edition.....	1 75
Our Homes; How to Beautify Them.....	1 00
Woodward's "Suburban and Country Houses".....	1 00
Barn Plans and Out-Buildings.....	1 50
Waring's "Draining for Profit and Health".....	1 50

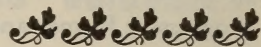
NEW AND VALUABLE, DESERVING SPECIAL MENTION.

BISMARCK APPLE.

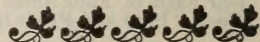
Everybody can now grow their own apples. The Bismark Apple can be grown in pots in greenhouses and living rooms, and is equally adapted to outdoor culture, being perfectly hardy.



A dozen or more can be grown on a city or village lot. It bears fruit of large size when only two years old.



This apple was introduced into Germany a few years ago, and has been tested in England, Russia, Canada and the United States, and wherever grown has proved a most astonishing revelation in fruit culture.



It is a prolific bearer and the tree is extremely hardy. The color of the fruit is a beautiful yellow. The *Garden* says: "Not only are new trees of this showy apple being planted in England, but old orchards are being extensively engrafted with it." As a dessert fruit it has no equal, owing to its distinct and most delicious flavor, and is also especially suitable for cooking purposes. Owing to its bearing fruit when only one or two years old, it has been grown in large quantities as a pot plant for greenhouse and table decoration. This remarkable apple has been commented upon at great length by the horticultural press of the world, being always praised and highly commended. PRICES—Good trees, 1 to 2 feet, 20 cents each by mail prepaid, \$1.75 per dozen not prepaid; good trees 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each by mail prepaid, \$2.50 per dozen not prepaid.

DAVIS' NEW KIDNEY WAX BEAN.

The Best for Market Gardeners,
The Best for Canners.

The plant is vigorous and healthy, of compact, upright growth, carrying its pods on the center and well up from the ground. It is very productive.

Always Giving a Large Yield of
Handsome Pods.

The pods are very long, oval, clear, waxy-white color, and when of suitable size to use for snaps quite stringless, showing no tendency to string until they approach maturity.

Market Gardeners

Are not aware of the value of this bean. It bears profusely of large, straight, handsome pods, and is as early as the Wardwell, which is one of the earliest wax beans. But it has one advantage over all other wax beans. The beans are a white kidney, and in the dry state make a good baking bean for winter use. This cannot be said of other garden beans.

PRICE.—Per pkt. A 5c.; pkt. B. 15c.; quart 40c.; 4 quarts (not prepaid) 65c.; bushel \$4.00.

Siebert's Early Lima Bean.

It is the Earliest of
the Large Limas.

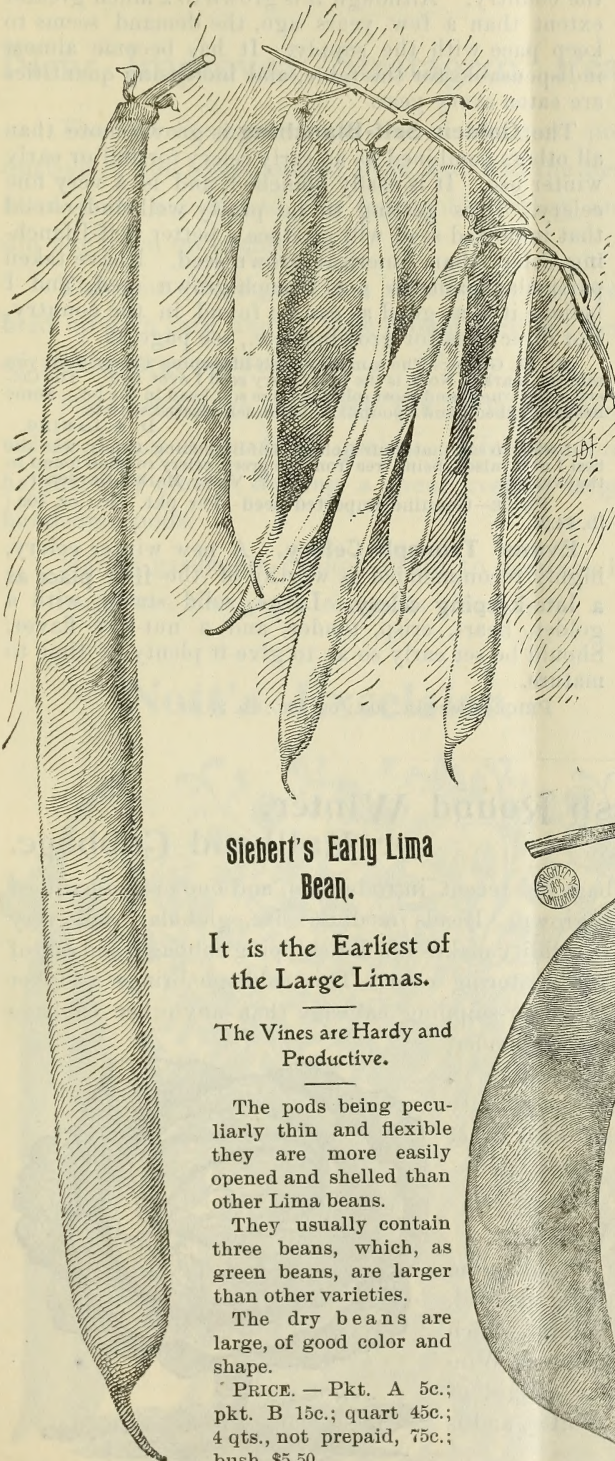
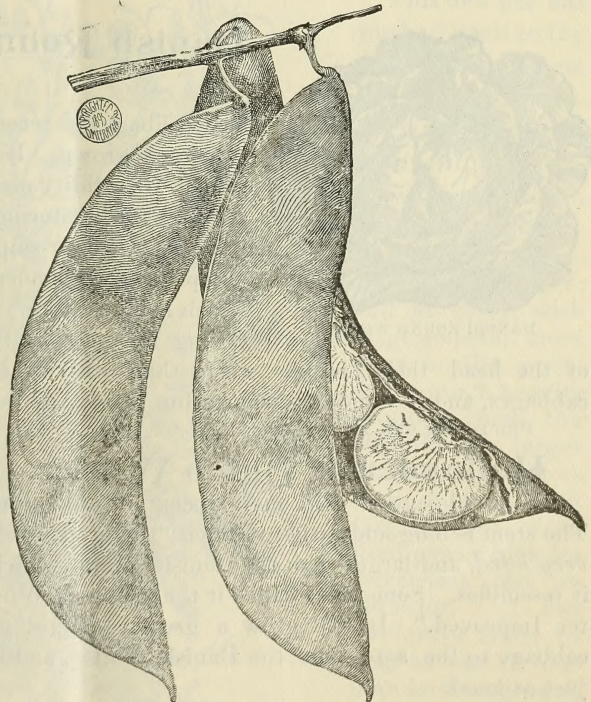
The Vines are Hardy and
Productive.

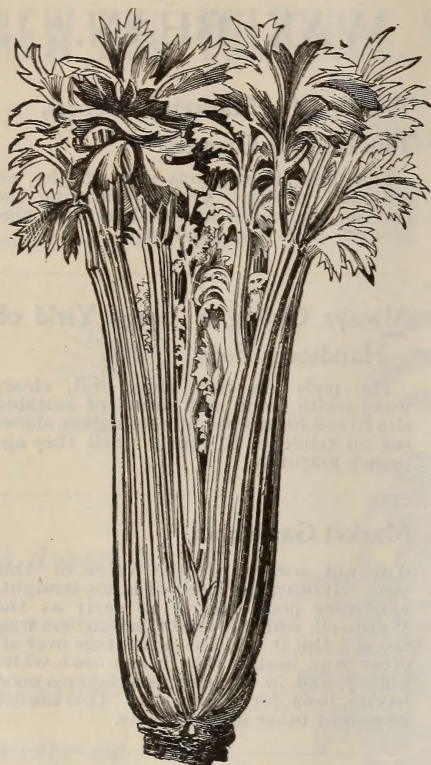
The pods being peculiarly thin and flexible they are more easily opened and shelled than other Lima beans.

They usually contain three beans, which, as green beans, are larger than other varieties.

The dry beans are large, of good color and shape.

PRICE.—Pkt. A 5c.; pkt. B 15c.; quart 45c.; 4 qts., not prepaid, 75c.; bush. \$5.50.





EVANS' TRIUMPH.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Celery has become one of the important crops of the country. Although it is grown to a much greater extent than a few years ago, the demand seems to keep pace with the supply. It has become almost indispensable for the table, and increasing quantities are eaten every year.

The **Golden Self-Blanching** is grown more than all others combined as an early celery for fall or early winter use. It is easily blanched, and is a very fine celery. It is getting to be pretty well understood that imported seed will produce a better Self-Blanching Celery than American-grown seed. I have taken particular pains to get French-grown seed, and I believe it is as good as can be found in the country. For directions for growing, etc., see page 22.

Mr. H. GLASS:—The sample of Self-Blanching Celery Seed you sent me marked No. 1, is the best Celery seed I ever had. The Celery is the truest and most solid, not one soft head in the lot. Some heads weighed 4 and 5 pounds. Am much pleased with it.

D. A. LAMING.

I wish to say that your Golden Self-Blanching Celery was the best I ever raised, being free from the green celery so often found in that variety.

V. V. VANT, Market Gardener.

PRICE—Genuine imported seed—Per pkt. 15c.; oz. 40c.; lb. \$4.25.

Evans' Triumph Celery. A new winter celery, highly recommended as worthy of the **first place as a late-keeping celery.** Large, solid stalks, with a golden heart, crisp, tender, and a nut-like flavor. Should be set early so as to give it plenty of time to mature.

PRICE—Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; lb. \$3 00.



DANISH ROUND WINTER.

Danish Round Winter, or Ballhead Cabbage.

A cabbage of recent introduction, and one of the hardiest cabbages grown. Heads medium size, globular, and very solid. Its solidity makes it a fine shipping cabbage, and one of the best for wintering over. This cabbage brings a higher price as a winter-shipping cabbage than any other cabbage except the Hollander, which is much like it.

Owing to the solidity

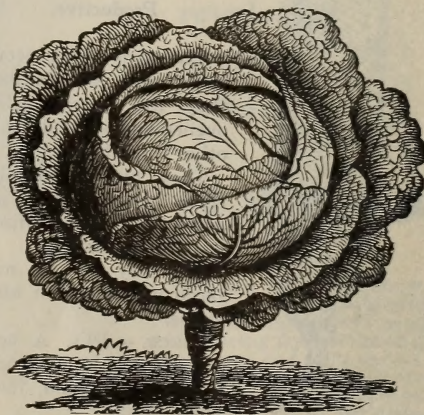
of the head there is less waste than with other cabbages, and it stands transportation better.

PRICE—Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; lb. \$3.25.

Hollander or Dutch Winter.

A new cabbage of still more recent introduction. The stem is long and rather slender; the heads oval, *very hard*, and larger than the Danish Winter, which it resembles. Some have called it the "Danish Winter Improved." It will grow a greater weight of cabbage to the acre than the Danish Winter, and is just as good.

PRICE—Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; lb. \$3.75.



HOLLANDER.

TWO GRAND PEAS.

New Improved Stratagem Pea.

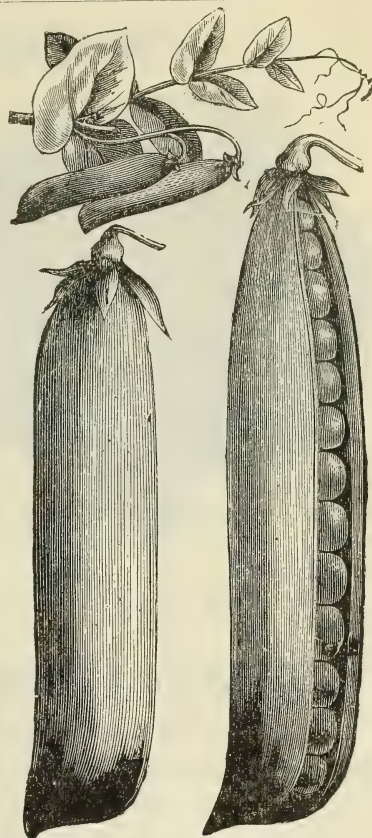
The old Stratagem was one of the most productive of the large-podded peas, and had the best filled pods, but it had the fault of sporting, and did not ripen up evenly.

This new Stratagem is a strain that has been bred up with care and is now pronounced the best of all the large-podded sorts.

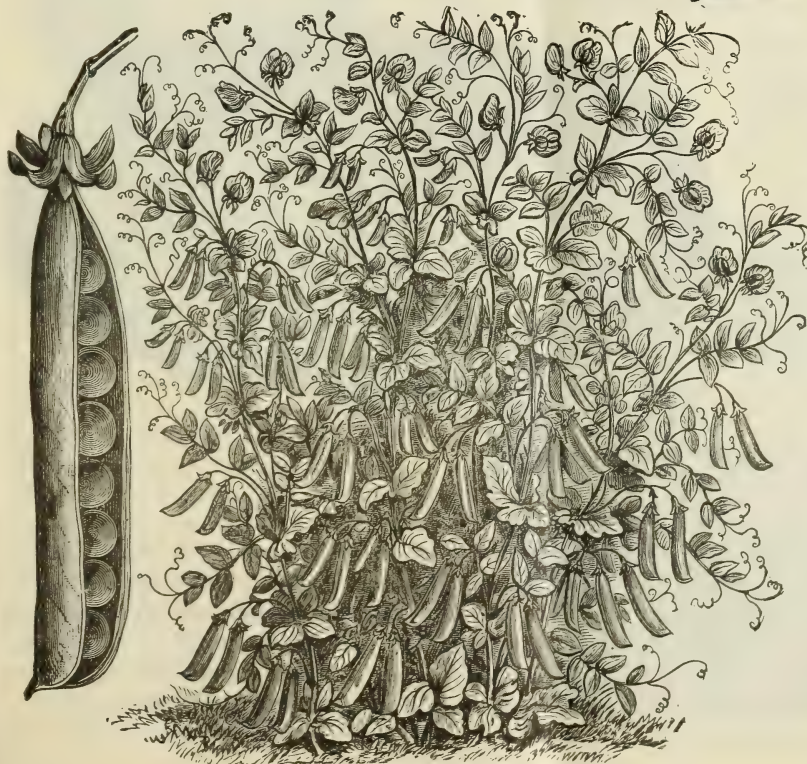
Pods very large and very full of large, green, wrinkled peas of the finest quality. Vines medium height, very stocky, bearing a great crop of large, handsome pods.

Market gardeners cannot afford to overlook it.

PRICE—Pkt. A 5c.; pkt. B 15c.; qt. 45c.



Nott's Excelsior.



This new pea has pushed itself to the front as the best pea of recent introduction. It is rather dwarf in habit, growing taller than the American Wonder, and is a more vigorous grower; full as early, with large pods and more peas in the pods. It is a much heavier cropper than the Wonder, the larger pods being just as well filled with large, green, wrinkled peas, which for sweetness have no superior. It has evidently come to stay as one of our standard early peas.

PRICE—Pkt. A 5c.; pkt. B 15c.; qt. 45c.

PRIZETAKER ONION.



A large, mild-flavored onion, resembling the imported Spanish onion. It yields large crops of large-sized onions, with practically no small ones. With us, last year, the yield was more than double of the Danvers, and finer onions and more salable. It is a profitable onion to grow.

One of my customers says :

"Your Prizetaker Onion seed did extra well. From a little less than one acre I harvested 981 bushels."

A fair crop, certainly, creditable alike both to the seed and to the grower.

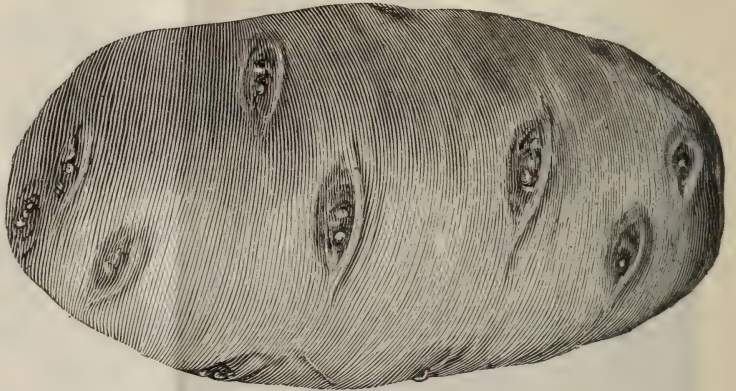
PRICE—Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; lb. \$1.70.

Two Great Market Potatoes

Last year we raised a variety of potatoes, and we give below the two best. They exceeded all others in yield, and the potatoes were large, handsome and attractive.

Carman No. 3.

This is one of the latest and best of Mr. Carman's potatoes. It is a large, flattish-round potato, resembling the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is a much better potato. Tubers are large size and attractive, with very few small potatoes. Color, white, and in quality ranking with the best. It will be largely grown.



CARMAN NO. 3.

PRICE—Per lb. 30c., prepaid ; peck 50c.; bu. \$1.50.

Sir William.

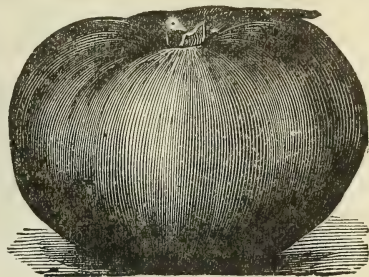
The Sir William is a large, long, white potato of the first class, both in yield and in quality. Its growth is very vigorous, and it yields immense crops of marketable potatoes of the finest quality. It is claimed by good authority to be the best all-around potato now in the market. We have grown the Sir William and the Carman No. 3 for two years, and we are in doubt which to give the first place ; but no one can make a mistake in planting either of them. In our opinion they excel all the other potatoes now in the market.

PRICE—Per lb. 30c., prepaid ; peck 50c.; bu. \$1.50.

THREE GRAND TOMATOES.



EARLY RUBY.

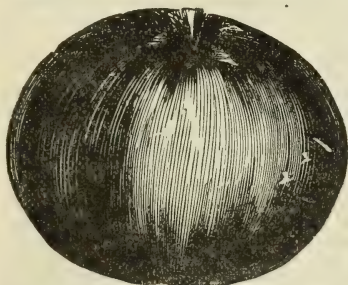


EARLY RUBY.

The Extra Early Ruby, the Earliest of All Tomatoes.

Notwithstanding so many new Tomatoes are introduced as the "Earliest of all," "Earliest in the World," etc., we believe the Ruby is the **EARLIEST GOOD TOMATO GROWN**. We have tried it with many of the new Tomatoes, but have not found any that is earlier or better. When we do we will gladly adopt it. Some of the so-called new sorts we believe are identical with the Ruby. The **ATLANTIC PRIZE** is practically the same Tomato. The manner of growth is the same, and the tomatoes are the same form and shape. It is a bright red tomato, fair size, and most of them round and smooth. Any one who wants an extra early tomato should try the Early Ruby. We give two cuts of it—one to show its form, and one its manner of growth. The foliage is small, exposing the fruit more to the sun than other tomatoes, which ripens it quicker. See "*North-ern Grown Seeds*," on page 1, for our experience with it.

PRICE—Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; lb. \$2.00.



EARLY MINNESOTA.

Bond's Early Minnesota.

This is the only tomato that we have grown that is as early as the Early Ruby. When first introduced it was a small, round, smooth, bright-red tomato. Its size was the only objection to it, but by careful selection the size has been increased and it is now a valuable tomato, by reason of its extreme earliness. While not quite so large as the Ruby, every tomato is round, smooth, and most of

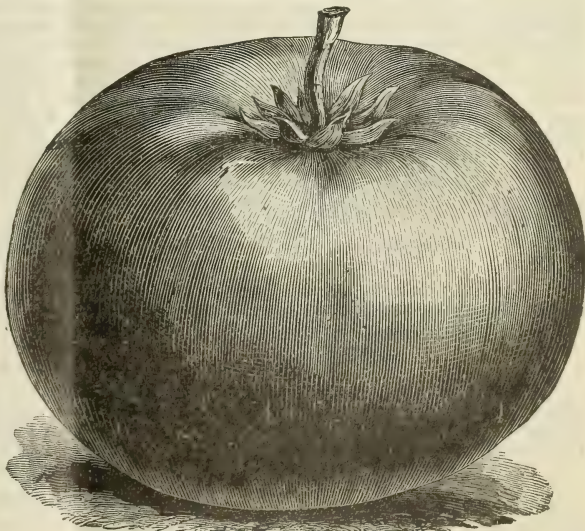
them of fair size. We have obtained from Mr. C. S. Bond, the originator, the genuine seed of his improved strain.

PRICE—Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; lb. \$2.00.

[Glass' Main Crop Tomato.

This is a local tomato, grown here for the Rochester market, and without a name, so far as I know. It is large size, bright red, perfectly smooth and solid. Its great merit is its earliness, for so large a tomato. It resembles, in size and solidity, the New Stone, but is much earlier. It is a second early tomato, but bears heavily through the season. I have seen no other tomato that is so well adapted as this for the main crop, either for the market gardener or family use. My stock of seed of this tomato is limited, and I can sell it this year by the packet only.

PRICE—Per pkt. 15c.



GLASS' MAIN CROP TOMATO.



GROUP OF ROSES.

We have the cream of the Roses. You cannot grow too many of them. See our list on pages 60 and 61.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

MORE than thirty years' experience in gardening and seed growing has taught me to emphasize the importance of a few things, the neglect of which too often brings failure instead of success. Among these things the first is

HOW TO SOW AND PLANT SEEDS.

Almost anyone would flatter himself that he could do so simple a thing as sowing a few seeds without instruction or help. But a few failures will convince him that a "little knowledge" is an unprofitable as well as a dangerous thing. I have had experienced men sow the best of seed in such a way that there was no possibility of its coming up. One man sowed Onion seed so shallow that a high, drying wind blew most of it out of the ground. Another sowed Tomato seed so deep that it was literally *buried*. Another planted Hubbard Squash during a dry time and neglected to *firm the soil over the seed*, and not one hill in twenty came up. I had the same field replanted with seed from the same bag, and the *seed tread in*, and every hill grew. I could multiply such instances, but these are sufficient to show that it requires both knowledge and care to sow seed in a way that will insure a crop. Seeds must be sown shallow or deep, according to their size and ability to push up through the soil. Small seeds are very apt to be sown too deep. If small seeds, like celery, lettuce, etc., were sown as deep as onion and beet seed, very few would ever appear above the ground. Beet seed sown before a heavy rain is quite apt to fail unless the ground is raked over after the rain. If the ground becomes crusted over, even lightly, the probability is that the young shoots will not be able to push up through it. The remedy is to rake the ground over lightly with a steel rake. Many a gardener loses his crop of beets from this cause, and lays his failure to poor seed.

Then seasons differ. What would be safe in one season might prove a failure in a season when the condition of the soil or of the atmosphere were different. When the conditions are favorable, I have had onion seed come up in eight days; but when too dry and hot, or too cold and wet, I have had it in the ground 30 days before coming up. When it is dry and hot, cucumbers, melons and squashes may fail entirely, unless the soil is made firm over the seed [see "*Firming the Soil*"], and there is danger that all vine seed may rot if planted when the ground is cold and wet. This is especially true of Winter Squashes and Lima Beans. Some seeds are hardy and can be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground and is dry enough to work, while others are tender and will rot if put in the ground before it becomes warm.

The following seeds may be safely sown early in the spring, as soon as the ground becomes dry and settled, in this latitude (43 deg.) during the month of April:

Beet,	Cauliflower	Onion,	Peas,
Cabbage,	Celery,	Parsley,	Spinach,
Carrot,	Lettuce,	Parsnip,	Turnip.

The following should not be sown until the ground has become dry and warm; thermometer in the shade averaging 60 degs., in this latitude not before the middle of May:

Beans,	Egg Plant,	Peppers,
Sweet Corn,	Melons,	Pumpkins,
Cucumber,	Okra,	Squashes.

Tomatoes, peppers and egg plant should be started early, in a hot-bed or in a box in the house. It is also a good plan to raise a box of lettuce plants in the house and have them ready to set out when the garden is made. The plants can be as easily transplanted as cabbage, and they will give a crop of lettuce early in the season when a salad is so acceptable.

One of the most essential and yet the most neglected thing in connection with seed sowing is

Firming the Soil Over the Seed,

after sowing, if the soil is dry and warm. After sowing the seed, go over the rows and with the ball of the foot press down every inch of the soil in the drill where the seed has been sown. Then, with a rake, lightly

level off the rows, and the operation is done. But this firming the soil must not be done unless the ground is dry and warm. When the soil is damp, and there is no danger of dry or heated air drying out the seed, there is no necessity of treading it in. In such cases it is better not to do it. If a drought should follow after sowing the seed, and there is danger of the seed suffering from dry, hot air, the firming may be done a week or more after the seed has been sown.

Complaint is often made about parsnip seed not coming up well. It is not so much the fault of the seed as sowing in light, loose soil, which quickly dries out. Unless the ground is moist, and *will remain so until the seed is sprouted*, the seed should be trodden in with the feet or rolled with a heavy roller.

Manure.

A book might be written on this subject instead of a paragraph. It is a waste of time and money to attempt to grow crops, either in the garden or on the farm, without manure, and plenty of it. Every year I am more and more convinced that we do not use enough. If we would cultivate less acres and use more manure, we would have a larger surplus over expenses. A poor crop only pays expenses, and oftentimes not that. It is only good crops that pay a profit.

As to the kind of manure: Use all the stable or barn-yard manure you can make or get; nothing is better, or as good. Then use all the commercial fertilizers you can afford to buy, and you can afford more than you suppose. It is money well invested that will pay 100 per cent. in six months, and the money paid out for manure and fertilizers frequently pays more than that.

Stirring the Soil.

A. J. Downing, one of the best authorities on such matters, says: "If I were to preach a sermon on Horticulture, I should take as my text, '*Stir the Soil.*' So essential is this considered by some gardeners that they insist that frequent stirring the soil will produce larger crops without manure than poor cultivation with manure. While I am satisfied that nothing can take the place of manure, I am equally well satisfied that a soil frequently stirred will produce much better crops than the same soil that is only seldom cultivated. For some crops it is absolutely essential. Frequent stirring keeps the soil open and porous, so that it admits the air freely, and the loose surface acts as a mulch to keep the lower soil moist and cool. If you want big crops, keep the surface soil loose and friable."

Draining the Soil.

Either in farming or gardening, the proper drainage of the soil is of the first importance. Many a farmer goes on year after year raising poor crops that pay him no profit, simply because the soil is not properly drained.

DRAINAGE WARMS THE SOIL.—It is stated on good authority that drainage raises the temperature of the soil fifteen degrees. This is an important item in the early spring. A difference of fifteen degrees in the temperature of the soil would save much early-planted seed from rotting, and much consequent replanting.

DRAINAGE LENGTHENS THE SEASON FOR WORK AND FOR THE GROWING CROP.—This cannot be over-estimated in our Northern climate and short summers. A difference of two weeks will often prove the difference between success and failure of a crop. I have on my farm land that formerly was so wet that it seldom could be planted until June; but since being drained it is the first land that we work in the spring—often during the month of April.

USEFUL TABLES.

One acre of land contains 160 square rods; 4,840 square yards; 43,560 square feet. With these figures in mind anyone can readily measure a plot of land he wishes to plant.

Quantity of Seed for an Acre.

It is difficult to give a fixed amount of seed that should in all cases be sown on an acre of ground. As a rule, new ground requires more seed than old ground that has become fine and well pulverized by years of cultivation. It is also a safe rule to sow rather too thick than otherwise, for in that case the crop can be thinned; but if too little seed is sown it cannot be remedied.

Beans, Dwarf, in hills.....	1½ bu.	Melon, Musk, in hills.....	1½ to 2 lbs.	Spinach, in drills.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Beans, Pole, in hills.....	10 to 12 qts.	Melon, Water, in hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.	Squash, bush varieties,	
Beets, in drills.....	5 to 6 lbs.	Onions, in drills.....	4½ to 5 lbs.	in hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Cabbage, in beds, to		Parsnips, in drills.....	4 to 6 lbs.	Squash, running varie-	
transplant.....	4 ozs.	Peas, in drills.....	2 bu.	ties, in hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Cabbage, in hills.....	½ lb.	Peas, broadcast.....	3 bu.	Tomato, in beds, to	
Carrots, in drills.....	1½ to 2 lbs.	Potatoes.....	8 to 12 bu.	transplant.....	3 to 4 ozs.
Corn, in hills.....	8 to 10 qts.	Radish, in drills.....	6 to 8 lbs.	Turnip, in drills.....	1½ to 2 lbs.
Corn, for soiling.....	½ to 1 bu.	Salsify, in drills.....	8 to 10 lbs.	Turnip, broadcast.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Cucumber, in hills.....	1½ lbs.				

Number of Plants from an Ounce of Seed.

Asparagus.....500	Cauliflower.....3000	Egg Plant.....1000	Pepper.....1000	Thyme.....5000	Rhubarb.....500
Cabbage.....3000	Celery.....5000	Lettuce.....3000	Tomato.....1500	Sage.....1500	Turnip.....4000

Weight of Seeds.

Lbs. per bu.		Lbs. per bu.		Lbs. per bu.	
N. Y.	Ill.	N. Y.	Ill.	N. Y.	Ill.
Barley.....	48 48	German Millet.....	50 50	Oats.....	32 32
Beans.....	60 60	Grass, Kentucky Blue.....	14 14	Peas, round, smooth.....	60 60
Buckwheat.....	48 52	Grass, Orchard.....	14 14	Peas, wrinkled.....	56 56
Clover.....	60 60	Grass, Red Top.....	14 14	Potatoes.....	60 60
Corn, shelled.....	56 56	Grass, Timothy.....	45 45	Rye.....	56 56
Corn, sweet, by measure		Hungarian Millet.....	48 48	Wheat.....	60 60
Flax Seed.....	60				



VEGETABLES. →

1898



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

AND

PRICE LIST OF SEEDS.

IN the following list I have given a brief description of the different varieties, noting their peculiar characteristics, and also a few practical directions for their cultivation, which I have learned in my experience as a gardener. I hope my patrons will find them practical and useful.

Remember, that the prices given in this Catalogue include the **postage or express charges** on all seeds by the PACKET, OUNCE, POUND and QUART, and they will be sent to any part of the United States and Canada, by mail or express, **charges prepaid**.

If the person ordering prefers to pay the cost of carrying, he may deduct from the prices named **8 CENTS PER POUND** on all seeds sold by the pound, **10 CENTS PER QUART** for corn, and **15 CENTS PER QUART** for beans and peas.

Half pounds at pound rates, pints at quart rates, four quarts at peck rates, half bushels at bushel rates. No half pints put up. Beans, corn and peas are put up in packets of two sizes—A and B. Packet B contains nearly half a pint.

ASPARAGUS.

This is one of our principal garden crops, having over three acres in cultivation. The seeds should be sown early in the spring in good, strong soil. Thin out the plants and keep free from weeds. The plants if good care is taken, will be ready to set in a permanent bed the following spring. The ground for the permanent bed should be heavily manured and worked in deep. Make trenches $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with a plow or spade, 8 inches deep, and set the plants in the bottom of trenches, 20 inches apart, and cover the roots lightly with earth. When the plants are a foot or more high, hoe the earth into the trenches, filling them one-third full. Afterwards fill the trenches nearly full of rotted manure, or give liberal application of phosphate, and cover with earth. When leveled off the top of the roots or crown should be about six inches below the surface of the ground. Every spring give a heavy coat of manure, and cultivate thoroughly. Cut lightly the first two years, after that keep the bed cut clean as long as you want asparagus. When well established it can be cut for six weeks without injury. Let the brush or tops remain on the bed during the winter to protect the roots. The falling seed can do no harm, as the young plants from the seed always die out.

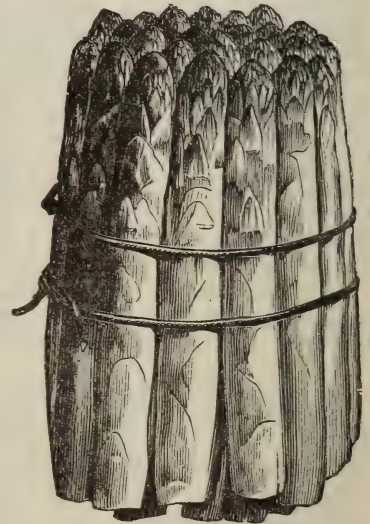
Conover's Colossal—The old Standard variety, and largely grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 35c.

Palmetto—Claimed to be earlier and larger than the Colossal. We have both varieties growing in our beds and do not discover any difference. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Barr's Mammoth—A new large-growing variety, originated by a prominent market gardener of Pennsylvania. It has attracted much attention in Philadelphia markets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

ROOTS—Conover's Colossal.

1 year old, per 100, by mail, prepaid	\$1 00
1 " " by express, not prepaid	75
1 " per 1,000, " " " " " "	4 50



Market Gardeners will be given Special Prices on Application.

BEANS.

The prices quoted by the quart include prepayment of postage or express charges. If not ordered sent by mail, 15 cents per quart may be deducted from the price. Pints at quart rates, and four quarts at peck rates. No half pints put up. The packets are in two sizes. Packet B contains nearly one-half pint.

A dry, rather light, soil is the best for beans, though they do well on any good garden land. For an early crop of garden beans, plant quite early, in a light, dry soil, and in a warm, sheltered place. But for the general crop, beans should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground has become warm. This is especially true of Lima Beans. Avoid planting beans in a cold, wet soil, and do not hoe them when wet with dew or rain.



**HENDERSON'S NEW BUSH
LIMA BEAN.**

Henderson's Bush Lima Bean—This is a genuine Lima Bean, and yet it is a bush bean, with no tendency to run. Earlier than the Climbing Limas, and produces a continuous crop until frost. Possesses all the delicious qualities of the large Lima. Very desirable for family use. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c.

Burpee's Bush Lima—A bush Lima as large as the climbing beans. It is practically the large Lima in bush form, and possesses all the fine qualities of the well-known Lima, rightly named "King of the Garden." Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—The earliest of the string beans; hardy and prolific. It may be planted quite early, as it will stand a light frost. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 35c.

Early Mohawk—One of the earliest beans and the hardiest. It can be planted earlier than other beans. Vines large and stout, with large coarse leaves which will stand a slight frost without injury. Pods long and straight with long tapering point. Beans long, kidney shaped, purple and brown; matures quickly and yields largely of long and large pods. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 35c.

Early Round Pod Red Valentine—One of the earliest of the String Beans; very productive; remains in the green state longer than most varieties. Much used for pickling. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 35c.

Refugee, or Thousand to One—A very productive medium variety; young pods very tender and fine flavor. Used largely for pickling. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 35c; bu. \$3.00.

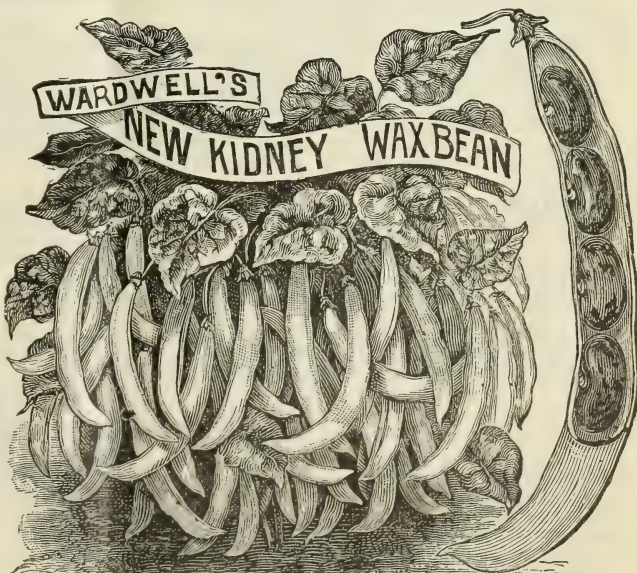
Mr. Isaac Farman, a market gardener near Rochester, gives this testimonial in regard to the Refugee Bean: "I planted last spring 3 quarts of your Refugee, or Thousand to One Beans, and I sold 93 half-bushel baskets of the beans, besides what we used for family use."

Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean.

A valuable new Wax Bean. The vines are more robust than most wax beans, and very productive, yielding a heavy crop of pure wax pods, which are large, smooth and stringless, and not inclined to rust; in fact, I have seen no rust upon them. The beans are kidney shaped, white, with purple on oneside about the eye. One of the earliest, if not the very earliest, of the Wax Beans. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 40c; 2 qts. (not prepaid) 50c; bu. \$3.75.

Improved Golden Wax—This has long been and still is the standard Wax Bean for all purposes. It is the kind used by canners for canning. The pods are large and nearly straight, golden yellow, fleshy and wax-like. Beans medium size, white, more or less covered with shades of purplish red. A general favorite. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 40c; bu. \$3.50.

Davis White Kidney Wax—For description see page 7. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 40c; bu. \$4.00.





WAX BEANS.

Detroit Rust Proof Golden Wax—This is as nearly rust proof as a Wax Bean can be. Some seedsmen offer it as *absolutely rust proof*. We have grown it for early and late crops and have not seen any rust on it. The pods are large and a golden yellow, and will keep bright and crisp long after other kinds are wilted and unsalable, making it a valuable bean for marketing or shipping. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 40c; bu. \$3.50.

Prolific German Wax, Black Seeded—We are thoroughly satisfied with this improved strain of Black Wax Bean, being more vigorous and far more productive, with a longer, whiter, more fleshy pod. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, borne well up among the foliage, curved, cylindrical, thick, fleshy, and of a clear, waxy-white color, with long, slightly curved point; remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. No one can afford to plant the old strain, as this is much better in every respect. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 40c.

Black Wax, or Butter—An old standard variety; quite early and productive; pods waxy-yellow and very tender. One of the best Wax Beans for family use, as the pods are more tender than other varieties. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 40c.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax Bean—This is the largest of The Wax Beans. It is enormously productive. The pods often attain a length of eight to ten inches, and are nearly all solid pulp, the seeds being very small when the pods are fit for use. The pods are a rich golden color, and are absolutely stringless, cooking tender and delicious. Pkt. A 10c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c.

Pole, or Running Beans.

Of all the Running Beans the Limas are the best. By using short poles, not over four feet, and pinching off the ends of the runners as often as they reach the top of the poles, they can be ripened in this latitude, 43 degrees, unless the season is very unfavorable. Plant as soon as the ground is dry and warm, generally about the middle of May; but do not be in too much of a hurry, for they are quite liable to rot unless the ground is warm enough to sprout them quickly. I always set the poles and make the hills around them before planting.

Seibert's Early Lima—For description see "Novelties," page 7. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c; bu. \$5.50.

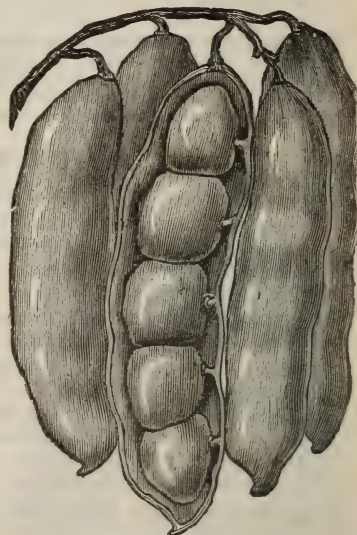
Early Jersey Lima—A variety grown by the New Jersey market men. Similar to the large Lima, but nearly two weeks earlier, which makes it especially valuable for all who grow Lima Beans for market. Gardeners who understand the value of an early crop will do well to plant this bean. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c; bu. \$5.50.

King of the Garden Lima—A very vigorous grower, with large pods, well filled. Sets its pods early, and continues bearing until frost. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c.

Dreer's Golden Cluster Wax—A new pole bean; early and very prolific. The pods are unusually large and long—seven to eight inches—growing in clusters of a rich golden color, stringless, delicate flavor, and not excelled as a snap bean. Unlike most pole beans it is very productive, and seems to keep bearing till frost. Its beautiful appearance and great productiveness must make it a profitable variety to grow for market notwithstanding the extra labor of setting the poles. Pkt. A 10c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c.

Lazy Wife's—This is an enormously productive bean, and is pronounced the best green-podded snap short pole bean in cultivation. The pods grow four to six inches long, and are entirely stringless, rich and buttery in flavor when cooked, and retain their tender qualities till nearly ripe. The beans are white, and are an excellent bean for winter use. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry—A round, speckled bean, equally good as a snap or shelled bean. Used both in the green and dry state. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c.



SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA.

WHAT MY CUSTOMERS SAY.

"The seeds I bought of you were the best I ever had. From an ounce of your Carrot Seed I raised 37 bushels of the finest Oxheart Carrots I ever saw; and from 40 pounds of your Early Ohio Potatoes I raised 27 bushels of the finest potatoes ever seen here, and sold them for \$1.25 per bushel. I received twelve seed annuals this season, but I pile them all back in one corner out of the way, except yours, which I look at every chance I get. A. PACKOUD, Lewis Co., N. Y."

"I have dealt with you for ten years, and your seeds have always given good satisfaction, both in weight and quality. C. E. SHAFFER, Newark Valley, N. Y."

BEETS.

Beets are grown in every garden, and used in all stages of their growth. The soil should be rich, mellow and deep. They are among the first vegetables to be sown in the spring. Sow the seed quite thickly in drills one foot apart and two inches deep. When the beets are beginning to form they can be thinned out and used as "beet greens." If a heavy rain should fall soon after sowing the seed, and the surface of the ground become crusted over, the ground must be raked lightly with a steel garden rake, *break the crust over the seed*. If this is not done the young sprouts may not be able to push up through the crust on the surface. From this cause seed sometimes fails to come up, and the sower thinks his seed was bad, when the trouble was not in the vitality of the seed but in the experience of the sower.

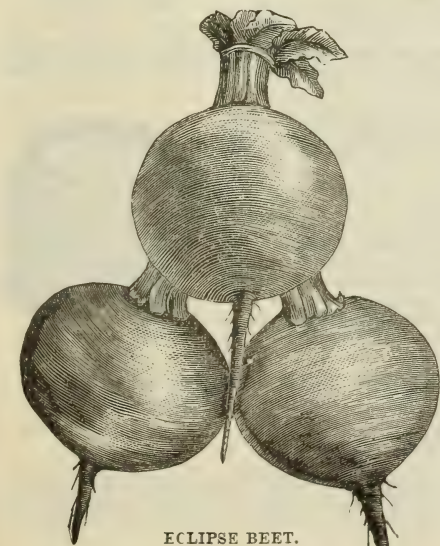
For the Mangel Wurzel, you can hardly have the ground too rich. They make a heavier growth than the table beets, and the rows should be sown at least two feet apart. When large quantities are to be sown it saves labor to sow the rows wide enough apart to use the horse and cultivator between them. Many growers prefer the Sugar Beet for stock. It is certainly a fine beet, and grows nearly as heavy crops as the Mangels.

Beets are best kept through the winter by burying them in pits, which should be dug about a foot deep and three feet wide, and long enough to hold the stock on hand. Scatter dry earth over them, and then cover with straw and earth sufficient to keep them from freezing.

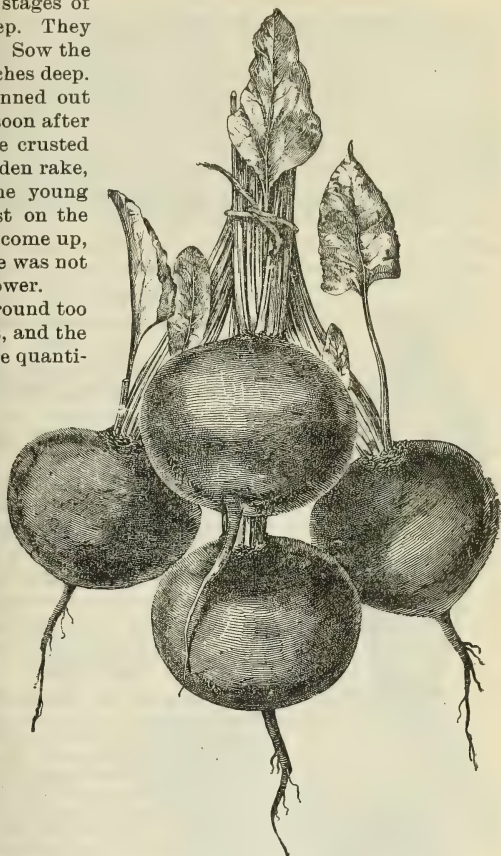
Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet—This beet has come rapidly into favor with market gardeners. It has all the qualities of a good bunching beet—earliness, upright tops with few leaves and small necks, finely-shaped and perfectly smooth roots, with dark-red, tender and sweet flesh. When once tried will not be thrown aside. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

Eclipse Beet—This beet has taken the lead as the first early market beet. It is a bright blood turnip, as early as the Egyptian, better shape, larger and smoother; top rather small, root tender and sweet; one of the best beets for market gardeners. My crop of seed of this beet the past season was unusually good; it is No. 1, all from selected beets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

Egyptian Blood Turnip—One of the earliest beets in cultivation. Color deep crimson; excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 45c.



ECLIPSE BEET.



DETROIT DARK RED BEET.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—A close competitor of Eclipse. Oval, very regular in shape, dark red. A good beet to grow for selling by the bushel, as it is good size and smooth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 45c.

Bastian's Extra Early Turnip—As early as the Egyptian; larger and smoother. In appearance a blood beet, but streaked with white. A fine beet for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 45c.

Extra Early Bassano—This is an old standard early beet. It is very early, but not a blood beet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 45c.

Dewing's Improved Early Turnip—Earlier than the Blood Turnip Beet. Roots a good red, large, uniform, smooth and handsome. For all uses the best Turnip Beet. Largely grown for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 45c.

Early Blood Turnip—Not as early as the above, but of good quality; blood-red, tender, and a good keeper; tops fine for "greens." Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 45c.

Early Yellow Turnip—Good early beet, differing from the Blood Turnip only in color, which is a bright yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 45c.

Long Smooth Blood Red—The best late variety for fall and winter use. Long, smooth, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 45c.

Swiss Chard, Silver Ribbed, or Sea Kale Beet—Grown solely for its leaves. The mid rib can be stewed and served as asparagus, and other parts of the leaves used as spinach. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 45c.

SUGAR BEETS.

The growing of Sugar Beets for the manufacture of sugar is now attracting the attention of capitalists and farmers alike. It has been proven by the analysis of many samples of beets that the soil and climate of Western New York are well adapted to producing beets containing a large per cent. of sugar, and the prospect now is that factories for the manufacture of sugar will be built in several places in the State. It is confidently asserted that we shall soon be able to manufacture all the sugar consumed in this country. If such expectations should prove well founded, a new industry will be opened for the farmers of this country. It will require many thousands of acres of land to raise the beets necessary for the manufacture of sugar on the large scale anticipated.

We have taken pains to secure seed of the beets best adapted for sugar making in this country, and we are assured by good authority that the **KLEIN WANZLEBEN** and **VILMORIN'S WHITE SUGAR** will be largely grown for that purpose. A beet for sugar must be grown wholly *under ground*. Those beets that grow partly above ground cannot be used for making sugar.



SUGAR BEET.



YELLOW GIANT.

Klein Wanzleben—This beet is somewhat larger than Vilmorin's Improved, yielding twelve to eighteen tons per acre and contains 16 to 18 per cent. of sugar. It grows below the surface. A little hardier and more easily grown than Vilmorin's, and therefore the best for experimenters to use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar—Not quite so large as the Wanzleben; yields 10 to 16 tons per acre and contains the same amount of sugar. Grows below the surface, and is said to do better on new lands than others and keeps the best of any. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 40c.

French White Sugar, Red Top—Contains 10 to 12 per cent. of sugar; is the largest and most prolific of all Sugar Beets, averaging, on good ground, 20 tons per acre; grows half above ground; ripens earlier than other varieties. A fine beet for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 35c.

Lane's Imperial Sugar—A large white Sugar Beet, growing slightly above ground. Yields large crops, and is largely grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 35c.

Mangel Wurzel.

Yellow Giant, or Leviathan—A new Mangel, and a great favorite. It grows as large as the Long Red Mangel, and is a rich yellow in color, and apparently one of the richest of the Mangels. It grows one-half above ground, is easily gathered, and is enormously productive. Last season it surpassed all my other Mangels, being equal to the Mammoth Long Red in yield, and is equal to the Orange Globe in richness or nutritive properties. Those who grow root crops for feeding should not fail to give this beet a trial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 35c.

Mammoth Long Red—Is very large size and good quality; grown extensively. The old standard Mammoth for feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 35c.

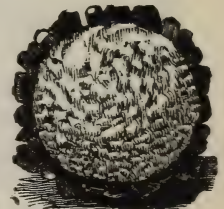
Carter's Improved Orange Globe—The best of all the Globe Mangels. Will grow in all soils; rich, nutritious, and will keep very late. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 35c.

Golden Tankard—In shape intermediate between the Long and Globe varieties. Color yellow; nutritious and fine flavor. A favorite with many growers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 35c.

Yellow Ovid, or Intermediate—In shape and growth like the Tankard, but considered a heavier cropper; not so rich a color. Among the best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 35c.



CARTER'S ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL.



BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI.

Broccoli produces heads like the cauliflower, but is more hardy. Cultivation same as cauliflower, except that the plants should not be grown or set too early, as it does the best in the cool weather of autumn. The Cape varieties are the best suited to our climate. Sow the seed in the open ground about the middle of May, and transplant from the first to the 10th of July.

Early Purple Cape—The most reliable to head and the best for this climate. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

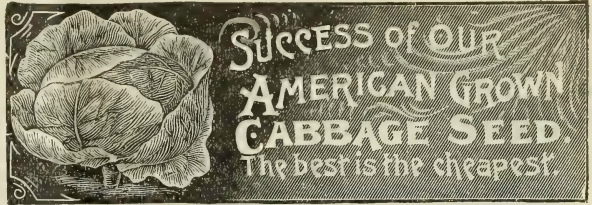
The plants, which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce from the side of the stalks numerous little sprouts resembling cabbage heads, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage, or kale. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20.

CABBAGE.

Cabbages are one of my specialties, both as a market crop and for growing the seed. I raise no stump seed—only the best heads and of the best types are used for seed. My Early Summer, Fottler's Brunswick, and All Seasons are of the very best strains, obtained by years of careful selection. There are none better, and few as good. Many growers make the mistake of trying to grow a large cabbage on poor soil. If your soil is light or sandy, try

the Winningstadt. New land is preferable; and it is not safe to follow cabbage with cabbage, otherwise "club root" will appear. I have found a clover sod one of the best fertilizers for cabbage. The most important thing, next after plenty of manure, is the frequent stirring of the soil; it cannot be stirred too often. For this latitude (43 degrees) I find that the best time to sow the seed of a late cabbage for a fall or winter crop is from the 10th to the 20th of May, and set the plants from the 15th of June to the first of July. Different sowings should be made, so as to have the plants ready when the ground is in a suitable condition for setting. The early small-growing varieties may be set 18 to 20 inches apart in the row. The later varieties should be set $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. The seed can be sown broadcast, but I prefer to sow in rows one foot apart. An ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants; but it is a safe rule to sow an ounce to every 2,000 plants wanted.

I have been very successful with the late varieties by planting them about the first of June in hills where they are to grow. Make the hill a mere hoof of earth, and with the thumb and finger put three to five seeds in the hill. When large enough to transplant, the surplus plants are very handy to replace any hills that may have been destroyed by the black fly or cut worm. Late plants are quite liable to be destroyed by the cabbage fly as soon as they appear above the ground. To prevent this, dust them over lightly just as they are coming up with fine air-slacked lime or soot. Do not delay this even for a day, for the delay may be fatal to the crop. It is best applied when the dew is on. For the green cabbage worm, so destructive in some localities, I have found Pyrethrum or *Persian Insect Powder* a perfect remedy. It is not poisonous, and may be used with perfect safety. Sprinkle it on the worms with a small dredging box. I have used it quite extensively and always with success.



JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

Early Cabbages.

FOR SALE.

200,000 Cabbage Plants.

300,000 Celery Plants.

For prices, see page 40.



HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION.

The four following are leading Early Cabbages, usually grown by market gardeners for the early market :
The Early Jersey Wakefield—This is the earliest cabbage with market gardeners in all parts of the country. Heads conical and compact; a general favorite. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Henderson's Early Summer—The earliest of the flat varieties; about ten days later than the Wakefield, but as it is larger it soon supersedes it in the market. It is a good cabbage to sow late, about the 10th of June, to fill out the late crops where plants have failed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.65.

All Head Early—A variety in which the plants are more compact, the leaf smoother and thicker and the heads rounder, harder and more uniform in shape than the Early Summer. Certainly a good variety, which promises to become very popular. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.65.

Henderson's Succession Cabbage—This new cabbage is nearly as early as Henderson's Early Summer, and somewhat larger. It forms a solid head and very uniform. The past season I grew it and it proved to be a fine market cabbage. It is becoming a popular cabbage with shippers on account of the firmness of the heads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.85.

Vandegaw—There has been quite a demand for this new cabbage; but it is claimed by seedsmen that it is the same as All Seasons. It is a good cabbage—just as good as All Seasons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

All Seasons—This cabbage has received very high commendation. It can be grown equally well for an early or late fall crop. Very reliable to head, and the heads are large and solid. When wanted for a Winter Cabbage the seed should not be sown in this latitude till about the first of June, and the plants set about the first of July. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.



ALL SEASONS.

Late and Winter Cabbages.

The cabbages in greatest demand for winter shipping are the Danish Ballhead, or Danish Winter, and the Hollander, or Dutch Winter. They grow more solid heads than other cabbages, and for that reason they stand freezing weather better, and there is less waste in handling them.

Fottler's Brunswick, Warren and Premium Flat Dutch are larger cabbages and yield more tons to the acre, and are fine cabbages for fall shipping.

Succession and All Seasons are also largely grown for fall shipping, as they can be set later in the season and still make solid heads of good size.

Danish Ballhead or Danish Winter—(For description see *Novelties* page 8.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$3.25.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick—This is the most reliable to head of the Drumhead varieties, and a capital fall or winter cabbage. It is grown more than any other sort. Stems short, heads large, flat, compact and solid. Those who have had but little experience in growing cabbages will make no mistake in selecting this cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.



FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK.

Lupton—There has been considerable inquiry for the past two years for this cabbage. It was originated on Long Island. It is of the Flat Dutch type, coming in after the second early varieties and before the late. It combines the vigor of growth of the late sorts with the sure heading qualities of the best second earlys. It promises to be a fine main crop cabbage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.80.



PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH.

Premium Flat Dutch—The best of the large flat Drumheads; short stems, heads large and very solid. Somewhat later than Fottler's Brunswick, and should be set ten days or two weeks earlier. It needs a strong soil, when it can be depended upon to give a great weight of crop. Mr. Horace Taft, who has grown it for a number of years, says:

"My cabbage last year would weigh 12 to 15 pounds, trimmed." Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Hollander or Dutch Winter—(For description see *Novelties*, page 8.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; lb. \$3.50.

Henderson's Autumn King—Mr. Henderson says: "We believe this to be the finest strain of late cabbage extant. It produces even heads of enormous size, and can be relied upon to produce a greater weight per acre than any other late sort, from the fact of producing few outer leaves and going all to head." Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.60.

Warren Stone Mason—Is a very popular cabbage in some parts of this state, where it is grown under the name of "Warren." The heads are deep, round, and very solid. One of the most reliable to head up hard. Heads up about the same time as the Fottler's, and is a first-class cabbage for fall shipping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.60.

The Early Winningstadt—Is among cabbages what the Baldwin is among the apples, always reliable. Heads conical, medium size, second early. For the table the very best. Very reliable to head. Will head on light soils where other kinds fail. It makes a good winter cabbage if the seed is not sown before the middle of June. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; lb. \$1.25.



WINNINGSTADT.

Burpee's Sure Head—This cabbage has received the highest testimonials. Where the season is not too short, it is very reliable to head, and grows a great weight of crop. It is worthy of trial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Improved American Savoy—The best of all the Savoys either for home use or the market. Plants are vigorous, very sure to head and densely and uniformly savoyed. The heads are globular and of the very best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.75.





AMERICAN SAVOY.

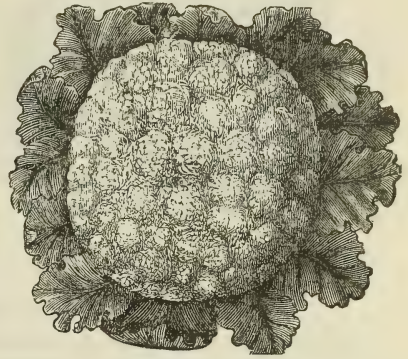
Mammoth Red Rock—

It is the largest and best of Red Cabbages. The heads are of a deep red color, and almost as hard and solid as a rock. Originated among market gardeners of New York, and is highly commended. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

CAULIFLOWER.

 Quarter and half ounces at ounce rates. 

This is one of my principal market crops. I have tested over thirty varieties of Cauliflowers. Many of the varieties were almost worthless, and it is useless to attempt to grow them with any profit. I offer only such varieties as I have found reliable. Cauliflowers do the best on low, moist land, as they require plenty of water. Very little can be done in heading Cauliflowers during the hot weather of the summer. They do the best during the cool weather of the late autumn. They delight in a rich soil. The cultivation is the same as for cabbages. For an early crop the plants must be raised under glass. For a late crop, sow the seed and transplant the same as winter cabbage. I set the plants from the 20th of June to the 4th of July. To protect the young plants in the seed-bed from the black fly, dust them over lightly, just as they are coming up, with a fine air-slacked lime or soot, as recommended for cabbages. As soon as the heads of the cauliflower begin to form, cover them with a loose leaf, or tie a few leaves over the head to protect them from the sun, otherwise they will turn a brown color, which spoils their appearance. If troubled with green cabbage worm sprinkle the plants with Pyrethrum or Persian Insect Powder. It is a sure remedy, as I know from experience.



Henderson's Early Snowball—This is the best cauliflower grown. I have grown it for years, and have always found it reliable to head. It never fails. Almost every plant will produce a solid head. Growth upright, and can be set 3 x 1½ feet. It has the additional merit of protecting, by its inner leaves, the head from the sun, which few cauliflowers do. Pkt. 40c; oz. \$4.00.

Early Snowball—Not Henderson's, but so near it that it takes an expert to tell the difference. Nearly every plant forms a good solid head. Pkt. 30c; oz. \$3.00.

Extra Early Paris—One of the earliest of all cauliflowers. Short stem; heads white and tender. Pkt. 12c; oz. \$1.00

Cauliflower Plants—For price see page 40.

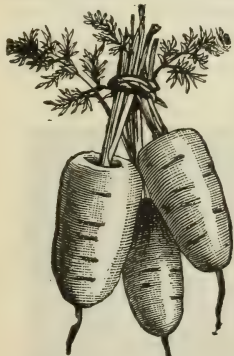
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—The best of the Erfurt class of cauliflowers; comes nearest to the genuine Snowball of any variety I know. Growth is upright, leaves small, and very reliable to head. A valuable cauliflower. Pkt. 30c; oz. \$3.00.

Lenormand's Short Stem—A medium early variety. Heads good sized and well formed. Pkt. 12c; oz. \$1.00.

Large Late Algiers—This is a very large, and the very best of all the late cauliflowers. It should be set 3 x 3 feet. It makes the largest head of any cauliflower I have grown, though they are not so white or solid as the Snowballs or Erfurts. Sow the seed quite early, in the open ground, and set the plants by June 20th, and you may expect fine cauliflowers by the middle of September. Pkt. 12c; oz. \$1.00.

CARROTS.

Carrots require a deep, rich soil. I grow them very successfully on muck land, and have grown over 900 bushels to the acre. I consider them excellent for horses when kept on dry feed. Sow from the middle of May to the first of June, in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to three inches in the rows. Keep free from weeds, and the tops will soon shade the ground and further weeding will be unnecessary. The White Belgian will give the largest crops, but it is not so nutritious as the Orange Carrots; as it grows partly above ground it is easier to harvest.



CHANTENAY.

Long Orange—This is an old standard variety, and largely grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 55c.

Early Scarlet Horn—Earliest and best for early spring sowing out of doors. Tops small, roots top-shaped, stump-rooted. Color orange-red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 65c.

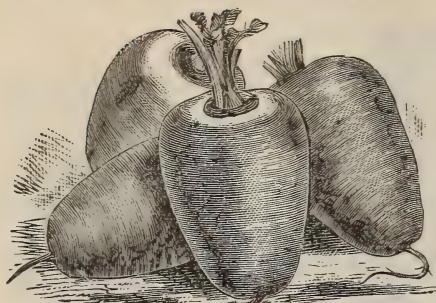
Half-Long Scarlet, Stump-Rooted Nantes—A stump-rooted Orange Carrot; intermediate between the Long Orange and the French Short Horn. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Chantenay Stump-Rooted—A new half long, stump-rooted carrot. Very uniform in shape. As a bunching carrot it cannot be excelled. Popular with gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

The Danvers Orange—I regard the Danvers Carrot as great an improvement on the Long Orange as the Danvers Onion is on the common yellow. It gives greater bulk with less length of root, and being shorter it is easier to dig. My seed is the genuine Danvers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.



DANVERS ORANGE.





GUERANDE, OR OXHEART.


Guerande, or Oxheart—This variety, though not a long carrot, will produce very large crops, the diameter often being as great as the length. Color, bright orange, and fine grained. This carrot, by reason of its shortness, would be especially valuable to raise on heavy land, where it is much labor to dig them. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 65c.


Giant White Belgian, Green Top—Grows one-third above ground; the lower part of the root is white, while that above ground is green. A very heavy cropper. Grown exclusively for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

CELERY.

 Half ounces at ounce rates. 

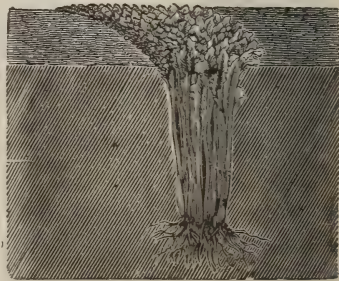
Celery is one of our principal market crops, and we sell the same kind of seed we sow for our own crops. The culture of Celery is very simple when properly managed. Many beginners in Celery growing fail to sprout the seed, because they do not observe the necessary conditions. Celery seed is very small, and care should be taken to cover the seed very lightly and give partial shade, to keep the surface of the soil moist until the seed is sprouted, when the shade must be removed to prevent the young plants from running up spindling. When the plants are three inches high transplant them into a bed prepared for the purpose, three inches apart. Shear off the tops of the plants to make them grow stocky. If the plants do not stand too thick in the row, they may be sheared off where they stand, and save the labor of transplanting. Transplant into the field, on the surface of the ground, five or six inches apart, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart for the dwarf varieties, and six to seven inches apart in rows four feet apart for the large varieties. Trim back tops and roots when transplanting. Be careful to press the soil firmly about the roots, pressing the soil each side of the plants with the feet. Nothing further is needed for four or five weeks but to keep the plants free from weeds. The easiest way to blanch the self-blanching sorts is to set up boards ten or twelve inches wide on each side of the row, bringing them nearly together at the top, and holding them in place by a clamp made of hoop iron or heavy wire. It will blanch in eight to ten days, according to the weather.

Where celery is grown on a large scale for market, "handling" with the hands and banking up with a spade is no longer practiced. About the first of October a furrow is turned up against each side of the row, with a one-horse plow or some kind of a celery hiller, and the soil is pushed up against the rows with pushers made for the purpose, being blades about six inches by eighteen inches long, with handles attached. Two men push on opposite sides of the row. This partially blanches the self-blanching sorts and leaves the green varieties in good shape for putting into trenches or houses, where the blanching is done during the winter. If the grower has no house for storing his celery, he must trench it. Select a dry place and dig a trench about a foot wide, and as deep as the celery is tall; stand the celery in the trenches, with the roots partially trimmed, so that the tops of the leaves will come even with the surface of the ground. There should be two or three inches of loose earth in the bottom of the trench so that the roots can start. It is the formation of the small white rootlets that causes the celery to blanch. Caution should, therefore, be taken that the roots are not injured by too much drying or by frost when taking up and transferring to the trenches. Cover with boards in this shape , leaving the ends open for a circulation of air. We believe it is best to cover the celery with the boards when it is put into the trenches, as they protect it from the sun when too warm, and from rain in case of storms. When there is danger of hard freezing cover the boards with a light covering of earth or straw manure. As a rule, there is more danger of the celery rotting than of freezing.

 For further directions, see pamphlets on Celery Growing, in Premium List, on page 5 of this Catalogue.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery, or Golden Yellow Solid—

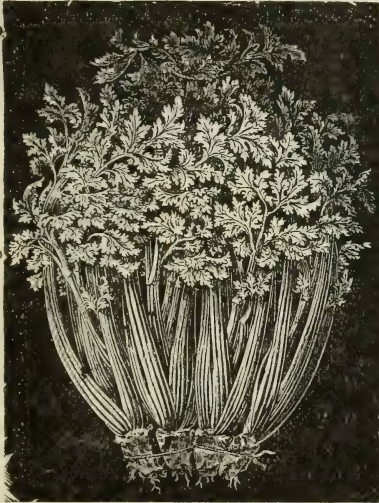
This is considered by most growers a better celery than the White Plume. It is dwarf in growth, a rich golden yellow tender, crisp, solid, and a rich nutty flavor. It will be a favorite for those who grow celery for their own use. It is now grown more than any other variety by market gardeners for the fall market. This variety for fall, and the Golden Heart for winter are now the two standard celeries for market gardeners. It is readily blanched by putting boards one foot wide each side of the rows, bringing them nearly together at the top. One thousand feet of boards will blanch one thousand plants, and they can be changed once in eight or ten days before the weather gets cold. If boards are not used, plow up a light furrow on



CELERY STORED IN TRENCH.

each side of the row, and with the hands bring it around the plant so as to hold it upright, and it will soon blanch. It is not necessary to bank it up to the top of the leaves, as is done with the old or green varieties. We have taken pains to secure a supply of the *Self-Blanching of the best French grown seed* that is not surpassed by any in the market. The seed we have in stock was grown last season, and it is proven seed. It grew last year celery of the finest quality, heavy, solid, and first-class in every respect. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; lb. \$4.25.

Henderson's White Plume—A new variety; does not require blanching by the old process. By simply pushing up



WHITE PLUME CELERY.

the stalks and bringing up the dirt with a hoe the blanching will be done complete. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25.

Henderson's Pink Plume—A new and ornamental celery. Practically the same as the White Plume, except that the stalks are suffused with a delicate pink, rendering it very attractive for the table. It has the delicate flavor of the "Red Celeries." Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25.

New Rose—The best of the Red Celeries, which are becoming more popular, and justly so, for they are more hardy than the white varieties, and winter better. They are also the finest flavored. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Giant Pascal—A selection from the popular Golden Self-Blanching. Grows larger, with broad stalks, which are usually crisp, tender and stringless. Will keep later than the Self-Blanching, but not as well as the Golden Heart and other green celeries. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Dwarf Golden Heart—The most popular of all the green varieties, and more grown than any others. The heart, when blanching, is full and solid, of a waxy or golden color; most excellent flavor, and

Dwarf White Solid—Dwarf, close habit. The stalks are good size, very solid, and when blanching is a yellowish-white; crisp, tender, and fine flavor. A good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.60.

Crawford's Half Dwarf—This variety has great vigor of growth, equaling the large-growing sorts in weight of bunch. When blanching it is yellowish-white, solid, and possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.60.

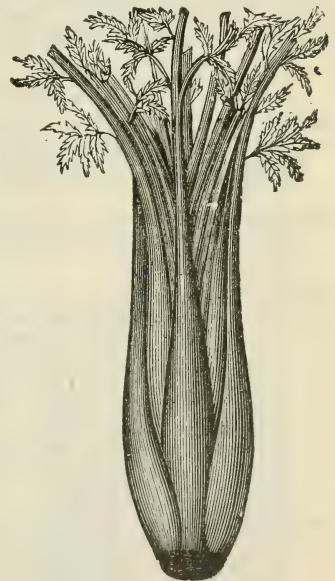
Turnip-Rooted (CELERIAC)—Forming turnip-shaped bulbs of celery flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25.

Celery for Flavoring—Old seed, excellent for flavoring pickles, etc. Oz. 10c; lb. 30c.

For prices of CELERY PLANTS, see page 40.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.



GOLDEN HEART.

CURLED GRESS, or PEPPER GRASS.

This is a small, well-known pungent salad, used with lettuce, to which it makes a most agreeable addition. A fresh sowing should be made about once in ten days, as it matures rapidly, and can be eaten only when young and tender. It is fine for garnishing and to eat with cold meats. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

CORN.

The prices of Corn by the quart include postage when sent by mail.

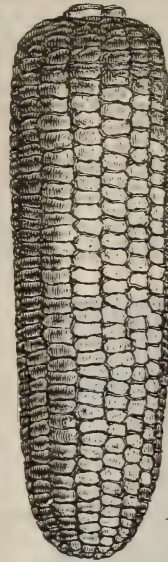
For prices of FIELD CORN see page 41.



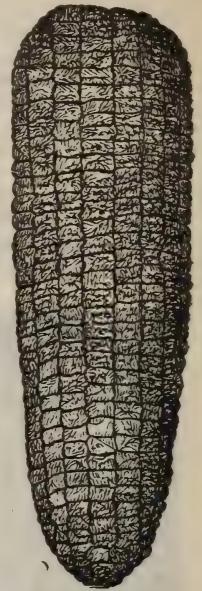
THE CORY.



CROSBY'S EARLY.



OLD COLONY.



EVERGREEN.

The prices of Corn quoted below include Postage by Mail or Express charges. When not ordered sent by mail ten cents per quart may be deducted from the price given. Pints at quart rates; four quarts at peck rates. No half pints put up. The packets are in two sizes. Packet B contains nearly half a pint.

The most profitable Sweet corn to grow for marketing green is the early and the late. Stowell's Evergreen is the variety usually grown for canning, but I prefer Perry's Hybrid or Old colony for market, as they are earlier and nearly as large. Sweet corn should not be planted until the ground is warm, as it is more liable to rot than the common field corn, though the early corn is quite hardy and may be planted earlier than the later sorts. To have a succession, plant in this latitude every two weeks from the middle of May to July. Further south the planting may be done earlier and continued later.

Early Varieties.

Extra Early Cory—The earliest Sweet Corn: earlier than the Marblehead or Minnesota, which it has superseded. Market gardeners know the value of the first corn. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B. 10c; qt. 30c; bu. \$2.50.

White Cob Cory—The same as the above, except the cob is white instead of red, which many consider an improvement. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 30c; bu. \$2.50.

Early Minnesota—This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and the private garden. Stalks short and not suckering, bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 30c.

Crosby's Early Sugar—The sweetest of the early varieties; ears rather small, but a very fine corn for family use, and largely grown for market on account of its fine quality. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 30c.

Perry's Hybrid—This corn is too well known to market gardeners to need a description. Ears good size and two on a stalk. More generally grown for a second early corn than any other. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B. 10c; qt. 30c.

Old Colony—A large-eared variety that is a few days earlier than Evergreen. The ears are large—sixteen to twenty rowed—and two to the stalk. The ear and kernels are larger than the Country Gentleman, and the skin of the kernels is less tough. It cannot be excelled as a market sort, and is one of the best for canning. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 30c; bu. \$2.50.

Later Varieties.

Mammoth—This variety produces the largest ears of any sort with which we are acquainted, a single ear sometimes weighing from two to three pounds. It is of excellent quality, sweet, tender and delicious, and its only fault is the immense size of its ears. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 30c.

Black Mexican—A black-grained corn, and one of the sweetest of all. Those who have not tried it should do so. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 30c.

Stowell's Evergreen—An old standard variety for late corn. The ears are large, deep grained. Largely grown for canning. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 30c; bu. \$2.25.

The Egyptian, or Washington Market—A very tall late corn, growing ten to eleven feet high. Should be planted four feet apart each way, and not more than four stalks left in the hill. One of the very best for a late crop; sweeter than Evergreen. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 30c.

Parching Corn.

White Rice—The old standard rice parching corn that has been long in use. Kernels pointed. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 40c.

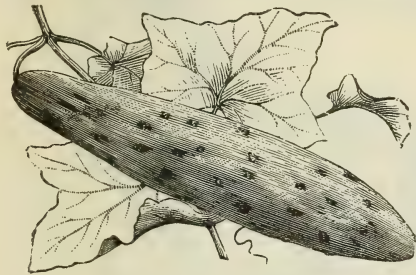
Mapleale Prolific—The most prolific of all, having four to six ears to a single stalk. It grows five to six feet high, ears uniformly good size, kernels pearly white, pops to large size, and very tender. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 40c.



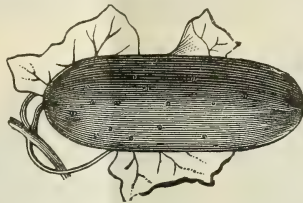
CUCUMBERS.

☞ So long as Cucumbers are wanted for the table, do not let any go to seed, as that impairs the fruiting of the vine.

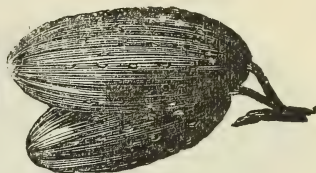
Cucumbers require a warm, rich soil. In this climate it is useless to plant in the open air much before the first of June. Plant plenty of seed, and when all danger of insects is past, thin to four plants in the hill. For pickles, plant the last of June. Early Cucumbers for market are grown mostly in greenhouses, but for family use they may be grown easily in the following manner: Dig a hole in the ground one foot deep and two feet across, and nearly fill with warm manure. Cover with five or six inches of earth, and over the center place a small shallow box, with a light of glass or a piece of muslin over the top. Give air when the weather is warm, and water freely. As the plants grow, draw the earth around the stems. I have grown them quite successfully in this manner.



LONG GREEN.



WHITE SPINE.



EARLY CLUSTER.

Thornburn's New Everbearing—New and reliable. Small size. Enormously productive, and very early. Valuable for pickles. While other cucumbers will cease to bear unless they are picked before ripening, this continues to produce fruit

until killed by frost, whether they are picked or not. Cucumbers in every stage of growth can be found on the vines at the same time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 70c.

Early Green Cluster—Quite early; small; growing in clusters; prickly; productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Early Frame or Short Green—Old and popular. Medium size; excellent for pickling. Grows straight; bright green, crisp, tender flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Improved Long Green—An old standard variety. Large, long; very productive. Many use it exclusively both for cucumbers and pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Early White Spine—This is the standard cucumber for the table, whether grown in the open air or under glass. Early; uniformly straight and very attractive; productive; great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Cool and Crisp—A strain of the White Spine. Early; productive; bears a long time. When small dark green and slightly tapering, making it a fine cucumber for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Evergreen, or Long White Spine—This variety grows larger and longer than the Early White

Spine. Cucumbers are large, showy, and fine for slicing, but not so good for pickling as the Cool and Crisp. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling—As a pickling cucumber this is unsurpassed; immensely productive, growing straight and uniform. I made a thorough trial of this cucumber with Perfection Pickling, and the Green Prolific yielded just double the number for pickles, and of finer shape and quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber—All cucumbers run, but this one *climbs*. It will climb brush or pole like a Lima Bean, keeping the cucumbers off the ground, and requiring less room than when running. Can be grown on a trellis, like Sweet Peas. It is no mere curiosity, but an excellent cucumber for slicing and for pickles. Is also recommended for growing under glass. Grows 10 to 12 inches long; of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c.

West India Cherkin, or Burr—Small, rough, prickly fruit. Only for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

EGG PLANT.

A tender plant which, when well grown and properly cooked, is one of the most delicious garden vegetables. Sow the seed like tomato seed in a hot-bed, and give the same treatment as the tomato; but more care should be taken in transplanting to prevent the plants from being killed by sudden exposure. Those who have not a hot-bed can sow the seed in a box in the house. The plant should be protected from the potato bug, as they eat them as greedily as potato vines.

Improved New York Purple—Very large and fine; the best variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.



ENDIVE.

ENDIVE.

A useful salad for fall or winter use; also used for garnishing. Sow the seed in June or July, and, when partly grown, thin the plants to a foot apart. The blanching is done by tying up the leaves in the form of a cone. This excludes the light from the inner leaves, which become blanched in three to five weeks, according to the temperature; or the blanching may be done by simply covering the plants with slats or boards.



EGG PLANT.

Large Green Curled—The hardiest, and highly ornamental, crisp and tender when blanched. Used also for garnishing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25.

Broad-Leaved Batavian—Has broad, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves. Preferred for soups or stews. If outer leaves tied up will blanch and make a fine salad for the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.40.

KALE, or BORECOLE.



KALE.

Grown extensively for the early spring market. Commonly known as "German Greens," or "Sprouts." Cultivated same as cabbage, which it resembles, but does not form a head. Seed should be sown in the latter part of August. The leaves are used in the early spring like spinach.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—The variety largely grown by gardeners; leaves bright green, beautifully curled, and hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c.

Dwarf German Greens, or Sprouts—Bright green, resembling ruta бага tops. Dwarf; leaves numerous and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

KOHL RABI.

A vegetable intermediate between the turnip and a cabbage. The stem, just above the ground, swells into a bulb, something like a turnip. Cooked like turnips, for which they are a good substitute when young and tender.

Large Early Purple—Beautiful, tender, and excellent for the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Large Early White—Like the above, except in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.



KOHL RABI.

LETTUCE.

Lettuce is grown everywhere a garden is made; but most people grow it too thick for its development. It should be transplanted, when quite small,



CABBAGE LETTUCE.

into rows a foot apart and five or six inches apart in the row. It will then form large plants, or heads. Farmers generally fail to get the full benefit of lettuce, because they do not have it early enough. It should be grown ready for use by the time the garden is made, which is the usual time, with most farmers, for sowing the seed. Raise the plants in a hot-bed, or in a box in the house, and when two inches high set out in a cold frame, or where they can be sheltered from cold winds, six by twelve inches apart. Give plenty of water. Successive sowing should be made to have a supply throughout the season.

Rawson's Greenhouse Lettuce (NEW)—For hot-beds and green-houses exclusively. Larger than the Boston Market. A sure header; does not rot in the heart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Boston Market, or White Seeded Tennis Ball—One of the earliest, and much used for forcing. Forms a small, compact head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Big Boston—The same as the Boston Market in color, shape and appearance, only *double the size*, and about ten days later. Its solidity and

great size of head render it a valuable variety for forcing in cold frames for the second early market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25.

Salamander, or Frankfort Head—One of the best for summer use; will stand a greater amount of heat, and remain in head longer without running to seed than other varieties. Forms a large, compact head. Leaves bright green and very tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Early Curled Simpson—An improvement on the old curled Silesia; very early. Largely sown in cold frames for an extra early lettuce. Does not form a close head, but a compact mass of leaves of a fine yellowish-white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

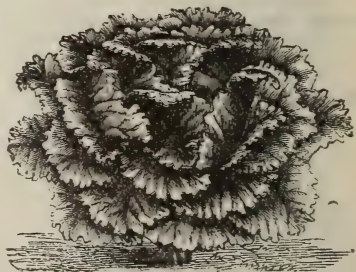
Black Seeded Simpson—Very large and fine cabbage lettuce; very popular. Does not form so compact a head as the Hansen, but is larger and more crisp. Very slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Hanson—One of the largest and one of the best of the cabbage varieties, forming large heads, green outside and white inside, something like a cabbage. Stands summer heat well, and remains tender a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Hubbard's Market—A new cabbage lettuce for summer use. Very fine. It is also fine for forcing lettuce, making larger heads than the Tennis Ball. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20.

Vick's Premium Cabbage—Same as Hubbard Market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20.

Paris White Cos—The Cos lettuce is quite different from the other varieties. It grows upright, and forms conical elongated heads 7 or 8 inches high. Tie the leaves together to insure blanching of the inside of the head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20.



EARLY CURLED.



COS LETTUCE.

LEEK.

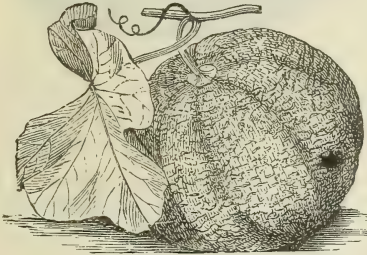
Used in soups, being considered superior to the onion. Quite hardy and easily cultivated. Sow seed early; when 6 or 8 inches high transplant into rows 10 inches apart. Set quite deep, so that the neck may be well blanched. The ground should be made rich for leeks.

American Broad Flag—Variety generally grown by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25.

MELONS.

Melons being of tropical origin, require a quick warm soil to ripen thoroughly in this climate. I have found that it is nearly useless to attempt to grow the large Southern Watermelons as far north as Rochester. They do not ripen sufficiently to become sweet and tender. The two melons best adapted to our climate are the Ice Cream and Mountain Sweet. They will do the best in a light sandy soil, if the hills are made rich with manure. Make the hills with two or three shovelfuls of fine, well-rotted manure well mixed with the soil, the hills to be raised slightly above the surface of the ground. Plant a dozen or more seeds in the hill; and when all danger from bugs is past thin to four good plants in a hill. Musk Melons should be planted six feet apart each way, and Watermelons nine feet. If the vines grow too rank, pinching off the ends of the shoots will cause them to fruit better. *Do not plant Musk Melons near cucumbers or squashes.*

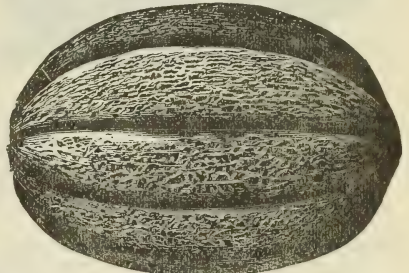
Musk Melons.



PROLIFIC NUTMEG.



THE BANQUET.



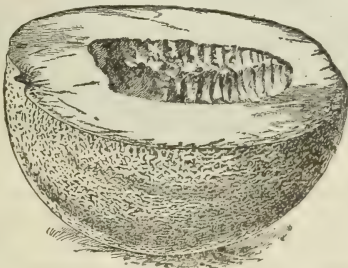
THE OSAGE.

Prolific Nutmeg, or Breakfast Melon—The best Nutmeg Melon I have ever grown. It is very early, medium size, green flesh throughout, and of the most delicious flavor. As a breakfast melon it has no equal. It is also very prolific, bearing ten or twelve melons to the hill. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

The Banquet—A most delicious melon of recent introduction. The melons are small size and beautifully netted. The flesh is a dark salmon, very thick, and the richest flavor. We grew them last season and found them a capital breakfast melon. We commend it to all lovers of the yellow flesh melons. Either of the two melons above, cut up and eaten with cream, are equal to the best peaches. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Grand Rapids Early Market—The earliest of the large melons; yellow flesh; very productive, and quality fair. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Montreal Green Nutmeg—A very large nutmeg melon, deeply ribbed and netted; skin and flesh green, very thick, and of the finest flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.



COSMOPOLITAN.

Cosmopolitan—This variety is one of the most beautiful of the green-fleshed melons. Fruit slightly oval, nearly round, without ribs. Color light green, but becoming covered at maturity with dense silver gray netting. Flesh green, firm, sweet, and uniformly high flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

McCotter's Pride—A new melon, nearly round, and of the largest size. The skin is dark green, moderately ribbed and netted. The flesh is orange-red, very thick, sweet and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

The Osage, or Miller's Cream—The great market melon of Chicago; grows to good size; oval, oblong; flesh salmon color, rich and sweet; very productive. A good market melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

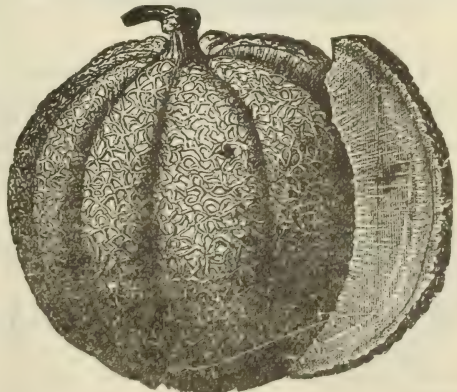
Early Jersey Hackensack—The popular Musk Melon with the New Jersey market gardeners. About ten days earlier than the old Hackensack, which has been grown so extensively for the New York market. Large size. Green flesh and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Surprise—This old variety is still highly esteemed by many. Vines hardy and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish white; flesh deep salmon color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Emerald Gem—The very best of the small yellow fleshed melons. Very early and prolific; flesh thicker than most melons, exceedingly sweet and delicious. Those preferring a yellow fleshed melon should not fail to try it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

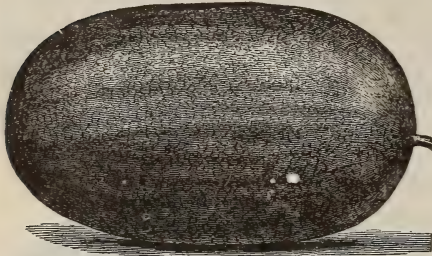
Large Yellow Cantaloupe—The largest Musk Melon grown; will grow to 12 and 15 pounds in weight. Early and fair flavor. Those who like a large melon should try it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Delmonico—The best of the large-sized orange or yellow-fleshed melons; oval shaped, finely netted; pronounced by connoisseurs the best flavored yellow-fleshed melon grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.



JERSEY HACKENSACK.

WATER MELONS.



ICE CREAM MELON.

Ice Cream, or Peerless—I consider this the best Water Melon grown at the North; one of the earliest; medium size, white seeded, rind thin, flesh bright red, solid to the center, very tender and sweet. Too tender for a good shipping melon as it breaks easily. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Mountain Sweet—An old favorite. One of the earliest; well adapted to the Northern States. Medium size, dark green and red flesh. Largely grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Sweet Heart—Ripens early; uniformly large and handsome; mottled light-green rind, thin and firm; flesh bright red and very tender, melting and sweet. Bears handling well, and is a fine shipping melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Florida Favorite—One of the best of the new melons. Ripens earlier than most of the Southern melons. Striped oblong, dark and light green; crimson flesh, crisp and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.



GREEN AND GOLD.

Henderson's Green and Gold—A beautiful new variety. Flesh a golden orange; in flavor it surpasses all the red and pink fleshed varieties; among the earliest. A novel and valuable variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

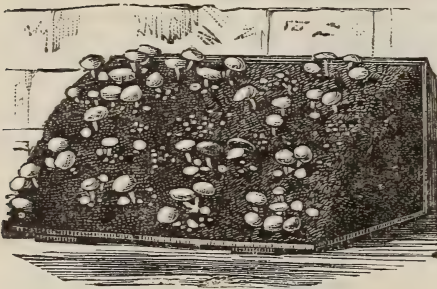
Kolb's Gem—This melon has attained great popularity in the South by reason of its great size, great yield, and fine shipping quality. Its flavor is the best, and remains in fine condition for two or three months. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Black Spanish—An old standard melon; rather late, but one of the very best. Large size, dark green; flesh bright red, rich and sweet; very popular, and still largely grown for market; better than some of the new varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

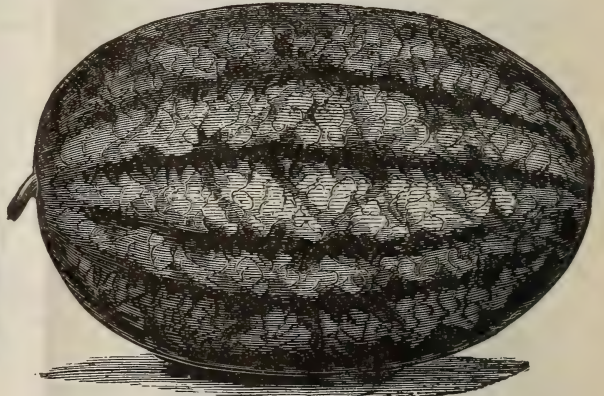
Dixie—A new melon. Very popular; ripens early; finely marked, very sweet, and one of the best shipping melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Citron—For preserves. Used for sweetmeats and preserves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

MUSHROOMS.



MUSHROOM BED.



NEW DIXIE MELON.

For the next five years there will be money in growing Mushrooms. The demand is increasing much faster than the supply. They can be grown more easily than is generally supposed. Any dark room, cellar or shed, where the temperature can be kept 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, will grow Mushrooms. Beds must be prepared with fresh horse manure and soil, into which pieces of Mushroom Spawn are placed. In about six weeks a crop of Mushrooms may be expected, if the proper conditions have been observed. (For full directions for growing see "Mushrooms, and How to Grow Them," in the Premium List, on page 5 of this Catalogue.)

Mushroom Spawn—The English spawn is considered the best for this country. It comes in bricks of about one and a quarter pounds each. Price of bricks, 25c. each, by mail, prepaid; bricks by express, not prepaid, 16c. each.

MUSTARD.

A pungent salad, used the same as cress. As it is quite hardy it can be sown in the early spring. Sow thickly in rows, and cut when two inches high.

White—The best for salad or culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 35c.



WATER CLEANED ONION SEED.



Onion Seed is my leading specialty, and my seed is second to none in the country. My stock of Yellow Globe Danvers has been improved by careful selection for nearly twenty years, using only the most perfectly formed bulbs for seed stock. In addition to raising the best possible seed from the best stock, I do what is seldom done by seed growers, and that is, after my seed has been cleaned by the mill in the usual way, it is all WATER CLEANED. This is an expensive way to clean

seed, as all the light, half-filled seed that goes through the mill is washed out and thrown away. But if expensive, it is thorough. Seed that sinks in water must be heavy seed and sure to grow. When a man sows water-cleaned seed, he need not lie awake nights worrying about it, *it is sure to grow*.

There is no vegetable where the quality of the seed has more to do with the result of the crop than the Onion. Seed that looks all right may produce a crop of thick-necked, immature Onions that will be nearly worthless. Only THE BEST SEED FROM THE BEST STOCK is safe to sow. The difference in the seed may, and often does, make a difference of hundreds of dollars in the value of the crop. Some years ago when onion seed and onions were both high, a neighbor of mine refused to pay \$3.00 per pound for my seed, and went into the city and bought seed at half the price. He sowed it upon half an acre of good land, but did not harvest a bushel of onions. The whole crop was thick-necks. He saved \$4.00 on the seed and lost at least \$200 on the crop.

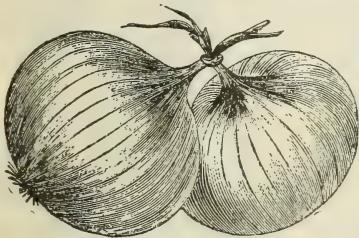
The seed should be sown in the spring as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. There is little danger of the seed rotting by sowing too early. Sow four or five pounds to the acre, in drills 14 inches apart, and be careful not to let the weeds get a start of the onions. A few days' neglect in weeding the first time may be fatal to the crop. Four Weedings are generally necessary. They are cured or dried upon the ground, and if the weather is pleasant topped in the field. They must not be stored in piles, as they heat rapidly. I have a house, built partly under ground, for storing them, with shelves two feet apart, upon which the onions are placed eight to ten inches deep.

HEMAN GLASS—The Yellow Danvers Onion Seed I got of you last season was the best I ever used. I had the best crop of onions near me.

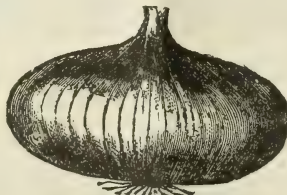
From one pound of your Prizetaker Onion Seed I grew last year 200 bushels of extra fine onions, and there was not two bushels of small onions among them.

O. A. ELWELL.

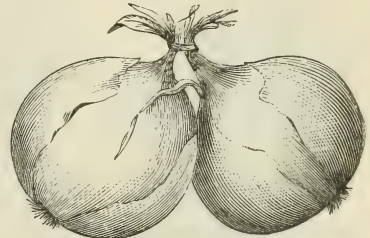
JOHN DEVANNY.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.



RED WETHERSFIELD.



WHITE GLOBE.

The Prizetaker—(For description see page 10.) One of our customers raised 981 bushels of these onions on less than one acre. (See Testimonial, page 10.) To do this you must sow American grown seed. The imported seed will not ripen as well as the home-grown seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers—The Danvers is the most popular of the Yellow Onions, and a great many of them are grown. It is productive, a good keeper, and always sells well in the market. My seed is *my own growing*, of the crop of '97, and *water-cleaned*. There is no better seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; lb. \$1.10.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Not my own growing, but good seed; new crop and thoroughly tested. Pkt. 5c oz. 12c; lb. 90c.

Michigan Yellow Globe—This is a fine strain of the Globe Danvers Onion. Color, orange yellow. Spherical in shape, small tops and small neck, and ripens down evenly. It has been developed with great care, and is especially adapted to black muck lands. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; lb. \$1.00.

Extra Early Red Globe—My own growing, and *water cleaned*. Earlier than the Danvers or Red Wethersfield. True Globe, and very free from scallions. Ripens up hard, and a good onion to winter. I have grown 700 bushels to the acre and not two bushels of scallions. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; lb. \$1.00.

Southport Early Red Globe—Same type as above, true Globe. Firm and hard; ripens up thoroughly, and free from scallions. Grows somewhat larger, and is nearly as early. Earliest and best of the Southport Reds; can be grown wherever the Danvers is grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; lb. \$1.00.

Red Wethersfield—On strong land yields heavy crops; especially adapted to the rich lands of the West, where it is largely grown. A good keeper, and winters well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; lb. \$1.00.

Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg—A large flat onion, bottoming readily, and is much grown by gardeners for bunching in a green state as it bottoms quicker than the Globe Onions. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; lb. 90c.

White Globe—A fine white onion, and a heavier cropper than the Silverskin. Fine globe shape, and mild flavor. Sells higher than the red or yellow sorts. Should be cured under shelter. Does not winter well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.75.

White Portugal, or Silver Skinned—True, delicate, early; not a good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.75.



EARLY RED GLOBE.

Foreign Onions.



MAMMOTH SILVERSKIN.

Early Neopolitan Marzajola—An early, white flat onion, much grown for bunching. It will mature a crop *the earliest of all*, or it can be sown the last of June and still mature a crop. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25.

Mammoth Silver Skin—(White Garganus)—The King of Onions. Very large. Matures early. Skin a silvery white; very mild and fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.25.

New Mammoth Pompeii—(Red Garganus)—A fine Italian variety, rivaling the Silver King in weight, producing onions weighing four to five pounds each. Skin a delicate red, flesh nearly white, and mild flavor. Where it can be sown in the fall the onions grow to a very large size. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.25.

Giant Rocca of Naples—A very large globe-shaped variety. Reddish-brown color; flavor sweet and delicate. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00.

Persons wishing ten pounds or more of Onion Seed will receive special prices on application.



MARZAJOLA.

Onion Sets.

I give prices on Onion Sets only by the quart. As the market for Sets frequently fluctuates, the prices by the bushel will be given on application.

Yellow Bottom Sets—Per qt., prepaid, 30c; not prepaid, per qt., 20c.

White Bottom Sets—Per qt., prepaid, 35c; not prepaid, per qt., 25c.

OKRA.

This plant is from the West Indies, and is grown for its green seed pods, which are used in soups, or can be stewed and served as asparagus. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is warm, in shallow drills, about two feet apart, and thin to 12 inches in the row. The pods should be gathered quite green.

White Velvet—The earliest and best for the North. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.



PARSLEY.

PARSLEY.

Used for garnishing and seasoning soups and salads. Succeeds best in a mellow, rich soil. Sow quite early in the spring, as the seed germinates quite slowly. Soak the seed in warm water 24 hours before sowing. Thin the plants to 6 inches or transplant in rows. It may be sown in the fall, as it will live through the winter by protecting with leaves or other covering.

Carter's Champion Moss Curled—The most elegant curled parsley grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 65c.

PEPPERS.

Half Ounces at Ounce Rates.

Peppers are tender annuals, used for seasoning and pickling. The mild, sweet varieties are preferred for the latter purpose. Sow in a hot-bed, or in a warm, sheltered border in May; when 3 inches high transplant 18 inches apart.

Large Sweet Bell—A large, early variety of mild flavor; rind thick and fleshy; the best for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth—Similar to the Sweet Bell, but larger and milder; used for making mangoes or stuffed pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Ruby King—A very large pepper, bright ruby red; very mild flavor, and can be sliced as a salad and eaten like cucumbers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Red Chili—Small; bright red; very pungent; used for pepper sauce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Golden Queen—A remarkably prolific pepper; like the Sweet Bell in size and shape, but a golden color when ripe. Very mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Red Cluster—A pepper resembling Red Chili; peppers grow in clusters at the ends of the branches, making a beautiful ornamental plant as well as a useful one. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Long Red Cayenne—Long, slender, of bright red color; pungent. The capsicum of commerce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

LONG RED
CAYENNE. RED CHILI

LARGE SWEET BELL.

PARSNIPS.

Parsnips should be sown in the early spring, as the seed will seldom germinate in dry, hot weather. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to 3 inches in the drill. Cultivate the same as carrots. Parsnips are improved by remaining in the ground until spring; those wanted for winter use can be dug and stored in pits. They are excellent for fattening cattle and hogs.

Long Hollow Crown—The old standard variety, whether for table use or for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 40c.

Carter's New Maltese—A new sort, said to be smoother and whiter than the above, Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 40c.

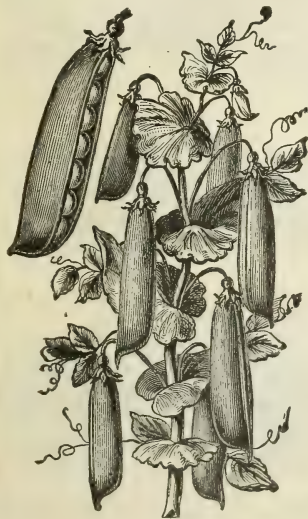


PARSNIP.

PEAS.

The prices of peas include the payment of *postage by mail or express charges*. When not ordered sent prepaid, 15 cents per quart may be deducted from the prices quoted below. *Pints at quart rates and four quarts at peck rates. No half pints put up.* The packets are in two sizes. Pkt. B contains nearly half a pint.

Peas mature the earliest on light, rich soil. Sow in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and sow three to four inches deep. They will stand a good deal of cold and some frost, and you can hardly get them in too early. But if the wrinkled varieties are sown quite early, it must be on a dry soil, as they are more liable to rot than the smooth peas. They are, however, much the sweetest and best-flavored peas. To have a succession make two or more sowings. Sow the early, smooth, hardy peas, like the Maud S. and Alaska, as soon in the spring as the frost is fairly out of the ground, and two or three weeks later make a second sowing of the early kinds, and sow, also, some of the wrinkled peas. This will give a succession from the last of June till late in July, when the early corn will be ready for use.



STRATAGEM.

I Want to Call Special Attention to FOUR NEW PEAS.

1.—Nott's Excelsior.

2.—The Improved Stratagem.

3.—Pride of the Market.

4.—Long Island Mammoth.

Nott's Excelsior has steadily grown in favor for the past four or five years, until it is now acknowledged to be the best of the **Early Dwarf Peas**. It is among the very earliest of the green wrinkled peas. Vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder. It is dwarfish in habit, growing about 20 inches in height, and is wonderfully productive for a dwarf pea. Those who have not tried it will be both surprised and gratified if they will give it a trial. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c.

The New Improved Stratagem is an improved strain of the old Stratagem, which was one of the best filled of the large-podded peas, and cannot fail to please everyone who grows it. The pods are large and usually well filled with large peas of the very best quality. It is said to yield more shelled peas to a bushel of pods than any other pea. Gardeners will make no mistake in sowing the New Stratagem. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c.

For further description see "Novelties," page 9.

Pride of the Market—Another famous pea from England. It has become one of the most popular of market peas. It bears very large pods, filled with fine, large peas of superb quality. Height, one and one-half feet. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c.

Long Island Mammoth—A pea for market gardeners. Pods of the largest size and very productive. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c.

Extra Early Varieties.



MAUD S.

First and Best—One of the earliest peas in the market. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Produces pods of good size, well filled with smooth round peas of good quality. Ripens evenly, and requires only two pickings to clear the ground. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 35c.

Maud S.—A new extra early pea, as early as any of the fancy named sorts, and much better cropper than most of them. It is a very vigorous grower, and contains more pods than most of the extra early sorts, and the pods are plump and well filled. It ripens up evenly, and enables the grower to put the whole crop in to the first market. Gardeners will make no mistake in sowing this pea. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 35c.

Alaska, True—One of the very best and earliest of the early peas, when the true Alaska can be obtained. My stock is guaranteed to me to be the genuine Alaska. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 35c.

Mr. William Mitchell, of the town of Greece, sowed some of our Alaska peas last spring, the 29th of April, and picked the peas, well matured, the 31st day of May, only 52 days from the time of sowing.

Early Kent—A standard early smooth pea with



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.

gardeners. Very generally grown for field culture. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 35c.
American Wonder—Nott's Excelsior is of the same dwarf habit as the American Wonder, and is so much better in yield that we do not keep the Wonder any more.
Nott's Excelsior—See page 31.

Early Varieties.

Pride of the Market—See page 31.

Premium Gem—A very early green wrinkled pea, and a great favorite for family use. Prolific bearer, and of rich sugary flavor. Grown largely for market. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 40c.

McLean's Advancer—A green wrinkled pea of fine flavor, and is a great favorite with gardeners for a second early variety. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 40c.

Telephone—An English pea of recent introduction, and very popular. A strong grower, well filled with showy, large-sized, well-filled pods, containing six or seven peas each. One of the best of the new peas. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 45c.

Long Island Mammoth—See page 31.

Shropshire Hero—Vines 20 to 30 inches high, wonderfully productive of large pods, which are uniformly well filled with large fine colored peas of good quality. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 40c.

Late Varieties.

Stratagem Improved—See page 31.

Bliss' Everbearing—A desirable pea of unsurpassed quality. Pods from 3 to 4 inches in length, and peas very large. For continuance in bearing unexcelled. As it branches from the roots it should be sown thin in the row. Height 18 inches to 2 feet. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 40c.

Champion of England—The best and most popular of all the tall-growing peas. A profuse bearer; has long pods, well filled with large rich peas. Grows 5 feet high, and requires bushing. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 35c.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat—The favorite market variety for late crop. Very productive, with broad, well-filled pods. Height 4 feet, but does not require bushing. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 30c.

White-Eyed Marrowfat—Similar to the above, except their eyes are white instead of black. Used largely for canning. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 10c; qt. 30c.

Canada Field Peas—For sowing broadcast. Price, the lowest market rates at time of application. Bags extra, 13c. and 15c. each.

PUMPKINS.

Pumpkins are grown mainly for feeding purposes, but the sweeter sorts are much prized for culinary uses. A few hills in the garden, grown the same as squashes, will give a good supply for family use.

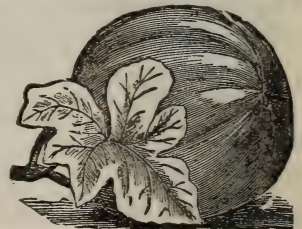
Quaker Pie Pumpkin—Somewhat resembling a squash, but a true pumpkin, and most excellent for pies. It is small, nearly round, smooth yellow skin covered with gray netting; flesh very thick, sweet and fine-flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

The Sugar—Small, but much better than the common pumpkin for pies. Prolific; thick flesh; very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Large Tours, or Mammoth—Grows to immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. The pumpkin for those who want to grow the "biggest pumpkin." Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Connecticut, or Common Field—Large, productive. Grown for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; qt. 25c; lb. 30c; 4 qts. 75c., prepaid.

Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field—Flat, diameter being two or three times the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color; flesh tender; excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.



PUMPKIN.

SEED POTATOES.

DISCOUNT—On all orders for Seed Potatoes amounting to \$10.00, or over, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

I grow my Seed Potatoes, and mostly on muck land, which makes a change of soil for those who buy my seed. Some of my customers, who grow potatoes for the early market, say they can get nearly twice as many potatoes from my seed, grown on muck, as they can from their own seed, grown on sandy land.

The very early potatoes should be planted on land that is either naturally rich, or made so by fertilizers. The growth is so rapid, that unless there is plenty of available plant food in the soil, they will mature before reaching a good marketable size. It is folly to expect a large yield of early potatoes on poor soil. If you must plant potatoes on poor soil, plant some of the late, strong-growing varieties, like the American Wonder or Great Divide. They will yield much better on poor land than the early potatoes.

SEED POTATOES IN 4-QUART BAGS.

For the convenience of our customers we put up our Seed Potatoes in cloth bags of **four quarts each**. Only one variety is put into a bag. These bags we sell for 25 cents each. From the number which have been ordered we believe this meets the wants of our customers, as it enables them to get the new varieties of potatoes at small cost. We have sometimes had orders to send these bags by mail, which of course we cannot do. One or more bags can be sent by express, but when several bags are ordered, a better way is to box them and send as freight. We frequently send them by freight with other seeds. That saves the postage on the seeds, which will often pay the freight on both the seeds and potatoes. At the price we ask for the bags we cannot afford to pay express charges on them; but when **eight bags or more** are ordered to be sent to one address, we will send by freight, and **prepay the freight**, to any place not more than 300 miles from Rochester.

Orders will be booked in the order received, and as long as our stock holds out. The potatoes will be shipped as soon as it can be done without danger of freezing. Please state how you want your potatoes shipped, whether by express or as freight, and be sure to give the *station* to which you want them sent, as it is often different from your address. The railroads do not bill anything for less than 100 pounds, so that any weight less than 100 pounds will go at 100 pound rate. For that reason small quantities had better be sent by express. *Potatoes by the pound will be sent by mail or express, prepaid.*

NOTE.—The past season was an unfortunate one for the potato crop. Our crop of Seed Potatoes suffered badly; first, from the heavy rains in July, which partly flooded our muck land; and, second, from the drouth in August and September. The result was that *our crop of seed potatoes was nearly a failure*. Some of our varieties yielded hardly enough for our own seed another year, and of those varieties we shall have none for sale this year. The yield of other varieties was so small that we shall offer none by the barrel. *We shall sell them only by the bushel*, and our supply is limited even for that. When desired we will make up a barrel of different varieties at the bushel price, and make no charge for the barrel.

Extra Early Varieties.



EARLY OHIO.

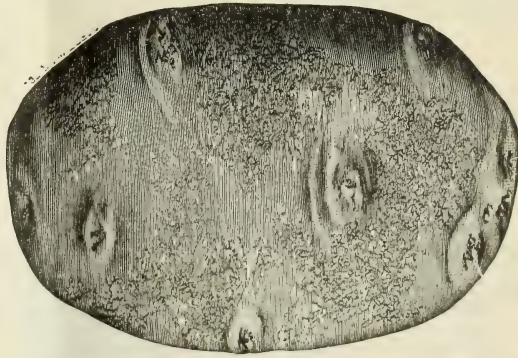
Early Ohio—For an early market potato the Early Ohio still stands at the head of the list. It is nearly round, with very few eyes, mostly in the seed end and nearly flush with the surface. Color russety-white; quality the best, and, what is true of but few, it is a very good eating potato when only half grown. Cut shows the manner of growth in the hill. Lb. 30c; pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

Early Six Weeks—This potato is of the Ohio type; a strong grower, with good sized tubers, and as early as the Early Ohio, some think earlier. Lb. 30c; pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

Early Harvest—An oblong white potato. One of the earliest and great vigor of growth. A large yielder for an early potato, and of the finest quality. A valuable potato for extra early crop. Crop failed.



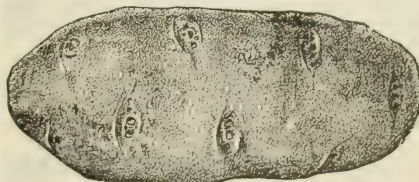
EARLY HARVEST.



EARLY MARKET.

Early Market—Belongs to the Early Ohio class. Quality the very best. Crop failed.

Ohio Junior—A seedling potato, practically the same as the Early Market. Crop failed.

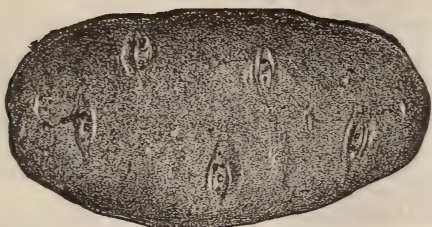


IRISH COBBLER.

Irish Cobbler—A very early white potato, ripening with the Ohio varieties. Lb. 25c; pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25.

Early Sunrise—This is a very early potato of the Early Rose type, a large cropper and of the finest quality. Crop failed.

Second Early Varieties.



EARLY NORTHER.

Early Norther—A new potato resembling the Early Rose in color, but is rounder and not so long. Originated in the State of Maine. Hardy and free from disease. Crop failed.

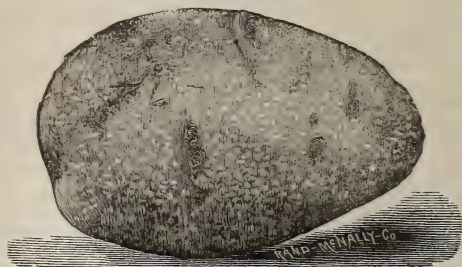
Vick's Perfection

—A fine and productive second early potato. The tubers grow compact in the hill, and are large size and uniform; color white with pink tinge around the eyes like the Hebron. Its fine ap-



PERFECTION.

pearance and extra cooking qualities make it a very desirable potato. Lb. 25c; pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25.



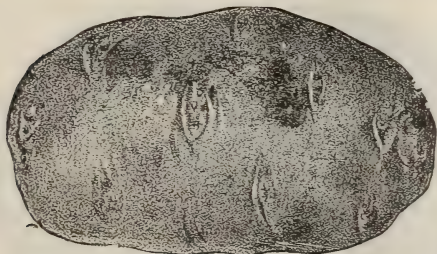
EARLY PURITAN.

Early Puritan—A second early potato of superior quality. It yields large crops of large, oblong white potatoes, and is fast becoming a universal favorite. Its excellent cooking qualities commend it to all. Lb. 25c; pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25.

Carman No. 1—Originated on the trial grounds of the Rural New Yorker. It is a large, handsome white potato, medium early, and is a valuable potato for early fall marketing. Lb. 30c; pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

Late or Fall Varieties.

Carman No. 3—For a full description see page 10. Lb. 30c; pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.



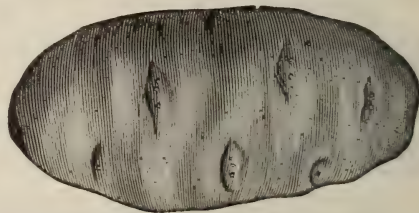
AMERICAN WONDER.

American Wonder—A very popular potato wherever grown. It yields large crops of large showy potatoes, and is a favorite on the market. It is a large, white, oblong potato, uniform in size, very vigorous growth, and as near rust proof as a potato can be. Second size only. Lb. 25c; pk. 30c; bu. \$1.00.

Great Divide—An oblong, large, white potato of recent origin, giving promise of a fine market potato. It grows to good size, with practically no small ones. Eyes remarkably shallow, smooth and white. Season medium late. Lb. 30c; pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—A large white potato, oval, oblong, somewhat flat. Produces large crops, and is commended as a very fine table potato. It is hardy, and yields very heavy crops. Lb. 25c; pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25.

White Elephant—This is an old standard market potato, and is a great favorite with many growers. Large size, and yields very large crops. Color white, with reddish tinge; flesh white and of the finest quality. A fine potato to plant on rather light, sandy lands. Lb. 25c; pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25.



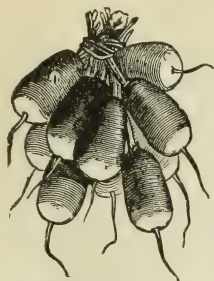
SIR WILLIAM.

Sir William—A new late potato. Tubers white, long and somewhat flattened. A heavy cropper. By some claimed to be the best all-round potato now in the market. Our customers should give this potato a trial. See page 10. Lb. 30c; pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

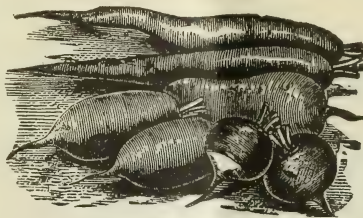
Special Premium for Potatoes.

Any person ordering one bushel of potatoes may select AS A PREMIUM one pound of any other variety on our list.

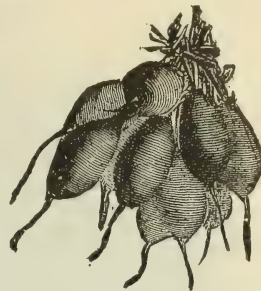
RADISHES.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.



GROUP OF RADISHES.



SCARLET GLOBE.

Radishes must make a rapid growth to be crisp and tender. They thrive the best on a light, sandy soil; on heavy or clay soil it is difficult to grow good radishes. For an early crop, sow the turnip varieties in a hot-bed or in a warm place, protected from the cold winds. The best radishes will be secured by not sowing until the soil has become warm. As soon as they appear above the ground, sprinkle with some ashes or soot to protect them from the turnip fly. Winter radishes should be sown in July or August, and, like turnips, make their best growth in the autumn. Before severe frost take up and pit out of doors, or bury in sand in a cool cellar, and they will keep crisp through the winter. Before using put into cold water, which adds to their freshness.

It is well known among gardeners that French grown radish seed will produce much finer radishes than American seed. They will be more crisp and tender, and not so liable to be wormy, and do not run to seed so quickly. My seed is French seed.

Early Scarlet Globe—This is the standard radish for forcing under glass. It is more used for that purpose than any other. Color a fine scarlet, and egg shape; flavor mild, crisp; will stand a great amount of heat without becoming pithy; also excellent for garden culture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 65c.

Early Deep Scarlet Olive-Shaped—Larger than the French Breakfast. Grows about an inch and a half long; flesh color or rose; very tender and crisp; a fine early market variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 70c.

Long Scarlet Short Top—The standard variety for family use or for market gardeners. Grown everywhere. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 55c.

Early Golden Yellow Oval—A comparatively new sort, very popular in the New York market. The roots are oval, very smooth and handsome; bright, light yellow color, and of fine quality. It matures very quickly and has a small top and neck. Our stock is grown from selected roots and is very fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 70c.

Beckert's Chartier, or Shepard—New and distinct; long, and grows to a large size; color at the top, crimson; middle, pink; and at the bottom a waxy white; flesh white, crisp and mild. One of the very best for sowing out of doors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 55c.

Gray Summer Turnip—An early radish; sometimes called "Summer Buckskin;" becoming very popular. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

French Breakfast, or Scarlet Olive-Shaped White-Tip—A scarlet radish with white tip, very beautiful, mild and tender, of quick growth and a great favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Mixed Radish Seed—Many who plant gardens would like to get an assortment of radishes, without buying a packet of the different kinds. We have made a mixture of six of the best varieties for general use, 3 early short and 3 long, which will please every lover of radishes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Early Round Deep Scarlet—A new turnip radish, skin a dark red; somewhat larger than the Red Turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 55c.

Long White Vienna—(Lady Finger)—The finest long white radish in cultivation. Pure white and beautiful shape; crisp, and of rapid growth; ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

White Strasburg—This grows to a large size, but can be used when quite small. Very white, crisp and tender. One of the best of the summer radishes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Winter Radishes.



CAL. MAM. WHITE.

Chinese Rose Winter—One of the best winter varieties; a beautiful rose color; flesh white, firm and of superior quality; a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 70c.

California Mammoth White—Really a Chinese radish, grown by the Chinese in California; grows to a large size; white, solid and good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 70c.

Black Spanish Winter—LONG—A long variety; one of the hardest; firm in texture, keeping until spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Black Spanish Winter—ROUND—Like the above, except that it is turnip shape. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

"It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent quality of your seeds, especially your Golden Self-Blanching Celery; the seed of which I had of you last year was *absolutely pure* and of the best quality. Irondequoit, April 9, 1895.

J. F. METCALF, Market Gardener."

"Inclosed find order for seeds. Your seeds are the best I have ever had in my long experience as a gardener. Your water-cleaned seeds cannot be equalled.

LORENZO MARTIN, Chautauqua, N. Y."

"I have bought seeds of you for the past ten years, and they have always given good satisfaction, both in quantity and quality.

C. E. SHAFFER, Newark Valley, N. Y."

"I have to write you again of the good crops I have raised from your seeds. From one bag of your Pride of the North corn I raised 1,200 bushels of fodder corn. I raised some table beets that weighed 8 pounds, and some sunflowers that had 48 blossoms to one plant.

AUGUSTUS PACHOUD, Beaver Falls."

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.



LINNÆUS RHUBARB.

Rhubarb is grown from seed and by division of the roots. Like the seed of fruit trees, Rhubarb seed cannot be relied upon to reproduce the same variety. Sow the seed early in the spring, and thin to about ten inches. In the following spring transplant three feet apart in a strong, rich soil. If propagated by a division of the roots, it may be done in the fall or the spring. To get Rhubarb early, set an old barrel, without heads, over the hill as soon as frost is out of the ground. Around the barrel pile up some warm horse manure, well packed down, and fill the barrel about half full with light strawy manure. The warmth of the manure will soon start the growth of the roots, and you will have delicious Rhubarb by the time the rest is beginning to grow. Light is not essential to its growth, and it is often grown under greenhouse benches, and can be grown in boxes in a light cellar.

Linnaeus—Early, large and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.25.

Myatt's Victoria—Very large; later than the Linnaeus. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots—20c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

SUNFLOWER.

I have been surprised that farmers and others have not learned the value of Sunflower seed for feeding poultry. It is the best *egg producing food* that can be fed to fowls, and it can be raised cheaper than corn. It is very productive, and is about the only plant that will produce a good crop without care or cultivation. Plant the seed in corners and odd places, at any time from early spring till July, and it will take care of itself. The seed contains quite a large per cent. of oil, which adds to its value as a winter feed for fowls.

Black Seeded—The old, common sunflower; usually produces several small heads besides the central head, and is very productive of seed. The best for poultry. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 30c.

Mammoth White Russian—White seeded. Has one very large head, and seeds large, but sometimes do not fill well as far north as 43 degrees. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 30c.



SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

This delicious vegetable is considered by many a great luxury. It is used for soups, and possesses a flavor similar to the oyster, for which it is sometimes used as a substitute. No family should be without it for early spring use. To be grown in perfection it requires a good strong soil. Sow and cultivate the same as carrots. It is usually left in the ground until spring, though it can be used in the late autumn.

White French—The common standard variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.10.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new variety. Extra large and pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25.

SPINACH.

This is an important crop for the market gardener, and of easy culture. For summer use sow very early in the spring in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants to three inches. For the early spring crop sow in September, in well-drained soil, and on the approach of severe, cold weather cover with straw or litter.

Improved Round Thick-Leaved, or Viroflay—A variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick, slightly savoyed leaves of fine color and quality when cooked. Recommended for gardeners for either fall or spring sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 30c.

The Victoria—An improved strain of the Round Thick Leaved. It is quick to mature; forms large, very thick leaves, which are a dark rich green. Grows somewhat savoyed in the center, and is one of the best, if not the very best for fall sowing. With us it has wintered the best of any spinach we have tried. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 30c.

Long Standing—An improved round-seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts, and continuing in condition for use much longer. The leaves are smooth, and very dark rich green. Very popular with market gardeners for spring sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 30c.



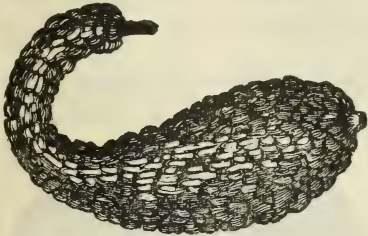
TOBACCO.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—The variety that is grown in the Northern States. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50.

Winter Squashes are very-tender, and it is useless to plant them until the soil is quite warm and all danger of frost is passed. There is no need of hurrying in planting, as they make a rapid and luxuriant growth. Plant in well manured hills, the same as for cucumbers and melons; the bush varieties 4 feet apart each way and the running sorts 9 feet apart. Ten or twelve seeds should be planted in a hill, and when danger from bugs is past thin to three or four plants. I save my squashes from the black squash bug by hoeing the earth around the stems, close up under the lower leaves, which keeps the bugs away from the stems where the damage is done. If this is done two or three times very little damage can be done by the bugs. Winter Squashes should be well ripened, or they will lack in sweetness and will not winter well. The test of ripeness is a hard shell.

Early Summer Crookneck

—The best Summer Squash. Skin yellow, covered with warty excrescences. My seed of this variety is pure and true to name. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

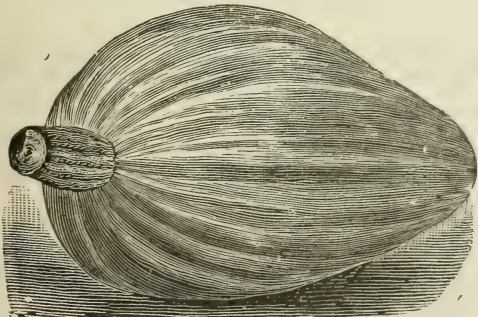


SUMMER CROCKNECK.

The Sibley, or Pike's Peak—A novel Squash—stem end being largest. Shape and color of seed mark it as original. Pale green; flesh a bright orange; fine grained; delicate flavor. Have found it excellent for pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 65c.

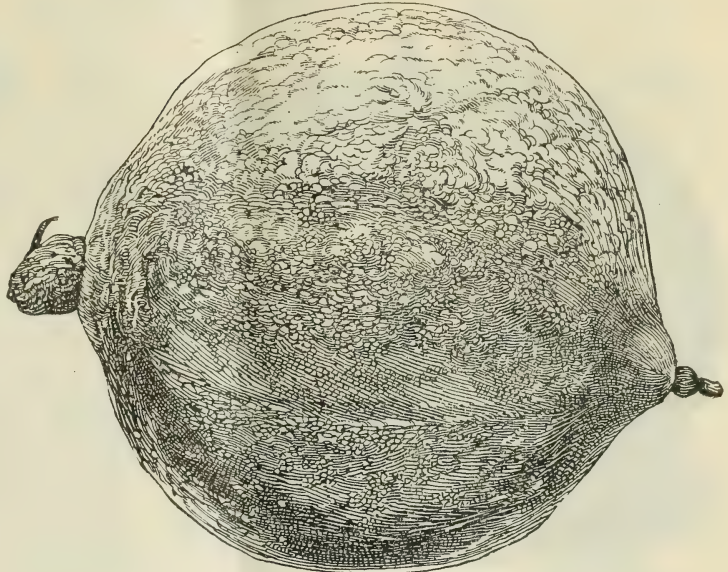
Green Mountain—A Winter Squash of the Hubbard type, though larger and more round. It originated in Northern Vermont, and is early and hardy. Ripens before hard frosts. More productive than the Hubbard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Marblehead—A fine Winter Squash, resembling the Hubbard. Pale green; sweet and dry, but somewhat variable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 65c.



SIBLEY SQUASH.

SQUASHES.



GREEN MOUNTAIN.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck—I have grown this improved Crookneck the past two seasons, but do not find it any better than my own strain; but it may prove valuable; gardeners should give it a trial. My seed is from headquarters and is genuine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 65c.

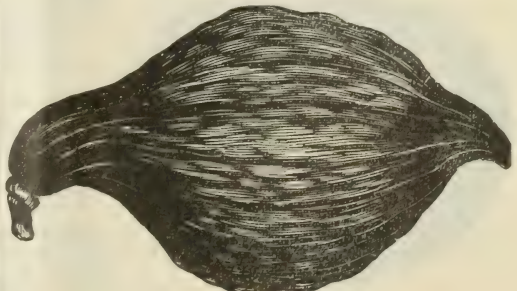
Early Bush Scallop, White—An early market variety, bearing abundantly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

The Hubbard—This is the most popular of the Winter Squashes, and more generally grown than any other. Remarkable for its productiveness and keeping qualities, but it must ripen thoroughly (which will be known by a very hard shell) or it will be watery and lack sweetness, and will not keep through the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 65c.

Boston Marrow—An old popular fall variety. Bright orange; oval form; a good keeper; unsurpassed in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.



The Faxon—A new Squash introduced from Brazil. Its color is a variation of green and orange, and is very prolific, and unsurpassed in its table and keeping qualities. Unlike other kinds, it is dry and rich, without regard to size, color or time of ripening. Its earliness, long keeping qualities, and its superior table qualities make it a valuable acquisition to our list of Squashes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 70c.

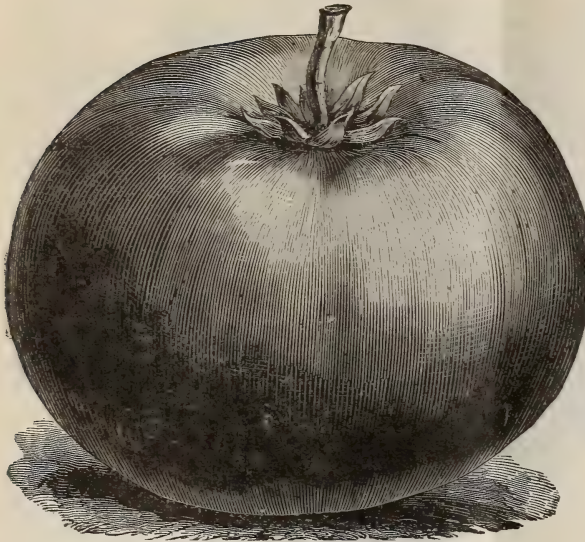
Essex Hybrid, or Hard Shell Turban—A cross between the Hubbard and Turban. Fine grain and very sweet. Of quick growth, and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 65c.



HUBBARD.

TOMATOES.

 Half ounces at ounce rates. 



NEW STONE.

There is no vegetable concerning which there is such a strife for new varieties as the Tomato. Every season some one comes out with a new Tomato that is the *earliest, the smoothest, most perfect* Tomato ever grown, but in too many cases they are only what we already have, under new names. I think the Early Ruby has two or three aliases. I do not believe that we have an earlier Tomato than the Ruby. Last year I tested it with the Atlantic Prize, Early Advance, and other new varieties, but not one of them was earlier. We shall undoubtedly have improvements in the quality of Tomatoes, but gardeners should feel their way slowly with new varieties.

To obtain early Tomatoes the plants must be started in a hot-bed or greenhouse, and when two inches high transplant into a hot-bed, four inches apart. When the weather becomes warm, in this latitude about the 20th of May, transplant into the field, three and one-half feet apart each way. If the soil is too rich they will be apt to make a rank growth of vines rather than fruiting freely. A light, rather sandy soil is the best. Pinching or cutting off the ends of the vines will hasten the ripening of the fruit. Plants for a small garden may be started in a box or flower pot in the house.

Extra Early Ruby—For description see "Novelties," page 13. For our experience with it last year, see page 1, under "Fourth Reason." Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Atlantic Prize—An extra early Tomato. We have grown it beside the Early Ruby for two years, and are convinced that it is the same Tomato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Bond's Early Minnesota—A new extra early Tomato, originated by C. D. Bond of Minnesota. It is a round, smooth bright-red Tomato, and very early. It is the only Tomato we have tested that proved as early as the Ruby. It is not as large as the Ruby, but smooth, round and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Glass' Main Crop—See page 11. Per pkt. 15c.

Dwarf Champion Tomato—A favorite Tomato with us for the early crop. It is next to the Ruby in earliness, and larger. It is round, always smooth, with a slight purple tinge, and always sells well. On good ground it yields large crops. Unlike most other Tomatoes it grows stocky and upright, the fruit clustering around the center of the hill. I presume some would call it a Tree Tomato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Early Michigan—A new Tomato, unsurpassed for all purposes. Color deep red, uniformly smooth, does not crack or rot, solid, and without any core. Ripens with the Champion, bears heavily throughout the season. Fine canning Tomato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Livingston's Beauty—One of Livingston's new Tomatoes. Large, smooth and solid. The color somewhat resembles the Acme; ripens early. One of the best for a market crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Livingston's Favorite—Originated by Mr. Livingston, who produced the Acme and Paragon, and combines the good qualities of both. It is a large, smooth, dark red, solid Tomato; ripens evenly, and does not crack or rot. Very prolific and bears shipping long distances. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Livingston's Perfection—Similar to the above, but considered a little earlier. One of the handsomest Tomatoes grown, being invariably smooth, round and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.



EARLY MICHIGAN.

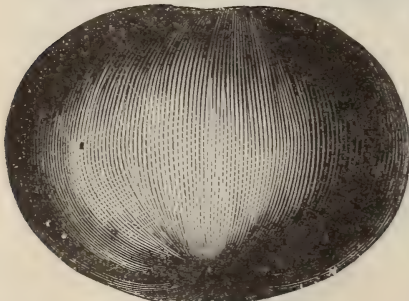
New Stone—A splendid Tomato for main crop. It is large size, always round and smooth, and will yield a heavier crop than any other Tomato we know of; bright red, very solid and handsome. Not quite so early as the Beauty, but larger and heavier; a first-class Tomato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Ignotum—A large, smooth, round Tomato, strong grower and very productive. One of the best of the large Tomatoes. Regular in shape; color deep crimson and very attractive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Trophy—An old standard sort, and one of the best. Fruit large, bright red, solid and good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Red Cherry—Fruit small, perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Fear-Shaped Red—Fine for preserving and for making "to mato figs." Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.



BEAUTY.

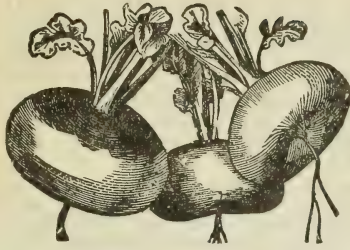
TURNIPS.

Extra Early White Milan

—A sort in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with clear white skin and flesh. Very desirable for early bunching. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan

—Purple top and strap leaf. Early as Purple Top Munich, which is inclined to be hot and bitter, while the Milan is

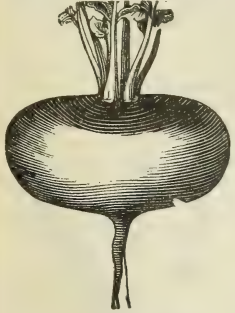


PURPLE TOP MILAN.

mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c.

Purple Top, Strap-Leaved—This is the general favorite of the flat varieties. Early and of excellent quality. Grown everywhere. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 55c.

White Top, Strap-Leaved—Similar to the Purple Top, except in color. One of the best, either for market or family use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 55c.



PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.

Early White Egg—Nearly egg shape. Fine grained and sweet. A quick-growing turnip. Can be sown as late as the middle of August. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 55c.

Purple Top, White Globe—Similar to Purple Top Strap Leaf, except that it is globe shape instead of flat. A handsome turnip, and becoming very popular with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 55c.

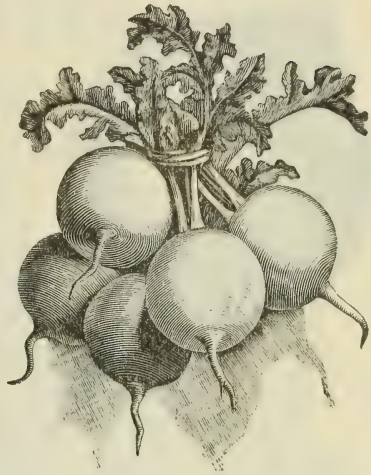
Yellow Globe, or Golden Ball—Good size and globe shape. A paler yellow than the Yellow Stone. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 60c.

Early Yellow Stone—Resembles the Orange Jelly, but does not grow quite so large, and is a better keeper. The color is a deep, rich yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 60c.

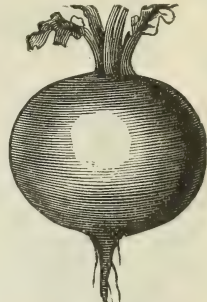
Early White Stone—Very similar to the above, except as to the color; globe shape. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 60c.

White Norfolk—A very large free-growing white turnip. It is very popular for feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 55c.

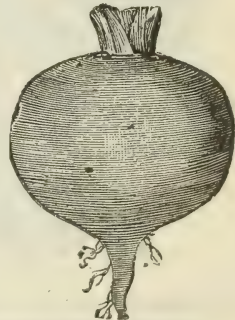
Sweet German—A white turnip, closely resembling the Ruta Baga. The flesh is white, firm and sweet. Very popular in the Eastern States. Keeps well through the winter, and is one of the best table turnips for spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 60c.



EARLY WHITE MILAN.



GOLDEN BALL.



SWEET GERMAN.



WHITE TOP STRAP LEAVED.

HEMAN GLASS:—Your seeds did very well with me last year, especially the Prizetaker Onion and the Ruby Tomato. The tomatoes yielded very heavy, and were good size, round and smooth.

C. M. STEVENS.

HEMAN GLASS:—Your seeds have been better than any others I ever tried. The packets are twice as large as any others.

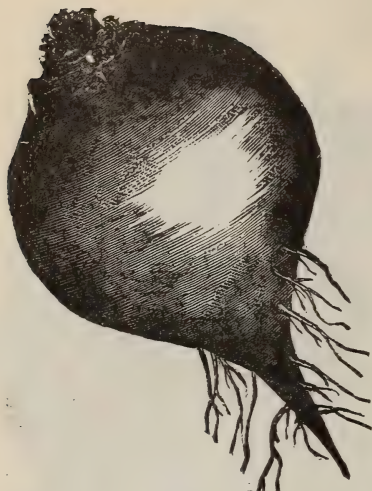
MRS. PETER MILLER, Somerset, Pa.

500,000 PLANTS FOR SALE.

Cabbage, Celery, Tomatoes, Peppers, Etc.

FOR PRICES, SEE PAGE 40.

Ruta Bagas.



American Purple Top, or Long Island Market—Very hardy and productive. Flesh yellow, solid and sweet. Keeps till summer. Has small top and shorter neck than is usual, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality. A great favorite in the New York market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 60c.

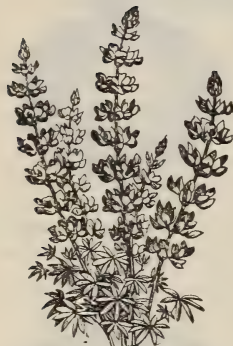
Carter's Imperial Purple Top—A very fine Ruta Baga for market gardeners. Very smooth and handsome. Grows to good size, very solid, and a great favorite wherever grown. Fine for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 55c.

Budlong's White Rock or Breadstone—A quick-growing turnip of the Ruta Baga type, and is sometimes classed with turnips by reason of its fine quality and sweetness. The flesh is perfectly white and fine grained, and is one of the finest Ruta Bagas for table use in the winter and spring. Is without the strong odor and flavor of other Ruta Bagas. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 60c.

Monarch, or Elephant—This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large, tankard shaped roots, with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish-crimson above ground, yellow below. Flesh very solid, fine grained and of best flavor. Very desirable where large Ruta Bagas are wanted for feeding purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 60c.

White Sweet Swede—Sometimes called White Russian. Large, sweet and productive. Fine for table use late in the spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 55c.

USEFUL AND MEDICINAL HERBS.



No garden is complete without a few herbs for flavoring soups, meats, etc. Sow the seeds early in the spring in shallow drills one foot apart; when a few inches high thin out or transplant at proper distances. Gather on a dry day just before they come into full blossom, and dry in the shade. Pack away closely so as to exclude them from the dust and air.

Caraway—This seed is used for flavoring cake, etc., also for confectionery. Perennial. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Dill—The leaves are used to flavor soups, and the seeds put into pickles to heighten the flavor and give them a pungent taste. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Horehound—Principally used for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Lavender—An aromatic medicinal herb. Height, two feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Marjoram, Sweet—For seasoning. Height, one foot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Sage, Broad Leaf—The leaves are used in sausage, stuffing and sauces. Perennial. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50.



Sage Roots—By mail, 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Savory, Summer—For seasoning soups, etc. Height, one foot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00.

Thyme, Broad-Leaved English—For seasoning, etc. Height, one foot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

500,000 Vegetable Plants.

Cabbage Plants—I shall have on hand, after June 10th, a large supply of hardy plants, grown in the open air. All Seasons, Fottler's Brunswick, Danish Winter, Hollander, etc. Price of plants: By mail, prepaid, 35c per 100; not prepaid, 25c per 100; \$1.75 per 1,000, not prepaid; in lots of 5,000, \$1.40 per 1,000, not prepaid; in lots of 10,000 or over, \$1.20 per 1,000, not prepaid.

Cauliflower Plants—Hardy plants, grown in the open air, ready June 15th: Early Snowball, by mail, prepaid, 80c per 100; not prepaid, 65c per 100. Early Paris and Late Algiers, by mail, prepaid, 60c per 100; not prepaid, 40c per 100.

Celery Plants—Golden Self-Blanching, Golden Heart and other varieties, ready for setting June 15th. By mail, prepaid, 40c per 100; not prepaid, 30c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000, not prepaid; in lots of 5,000, \$1.75 per 1,000, not prepaid; in lots of 10,000 and over, \$1.50 per 1,000, not prepaid.

Tomato Plants—Grown under glass, plants ready May 15th. All the leading sorts, per 100, \$1.00; if prepaid, \$1.30; per 1,000 by express, not prepaid, \$7.50.

Pepper Plants—Grown under glass, ready June 1st. Large Sweet Bell, per dozen, by mail, prepaid, 50c; not prepaid, 40c.

Lettuce Plants—Grown under glass for early spring use, per 100, prepaid, 40c; not prepaid, 30c.

FARM SEEDS.

The following prices do not include Bags. Stark A Bags 15 cents; other good Bags 14 cents.

Ensilage, or Fodder Corn.

Those who have not grown the Ensilage Corn for fodder purposes cannot begin too soon. It is the cheapest feed for cattle that can be raised on the farm. It is better than either hay or corn stalks. The yield per acre is immense. We tie it in bundles when cut, and before winter put it into shocks and wire it at the top. Put up in this way it will keep fresh and sweet all winter.

St. Charles—Which we have sold for the past five years, and every one likes it. It is a RED COB WHITE DENT CORN; grows 10 to 12 feet high, matures early, and where sown in drills not too thick matures good ears.

Leaming—A YELLOW DENT CORN, nearly as early as the Pride of the North, and largely used for filling silos. Very popular.

Pride of the North—A YELLOW DENT CORN, one of the earliest, and will mature in this climate in about 90 days.

Southern Sweet or Sheep Tooth—A large, free growing WHITE DENT CORN. Very rank growth, and largely used for feeding green.

PRICES OF FODDER CORN.—The market price at time of delivery. Price given on application.

Field Corn.

Atwell Flint Corn—An improved strain of the old-fashioned "Dutton." I have grown this variety of corn on my farm for over thirty years. It is an early, twelve-rowed yellow flint corn. It gives a good yield of corn, and makes a heavy growth of stalks. On account of its earliness I have found it especially valuable to raise in the situations that are liable to early frosts in the fall.

Early Red Blazed—An extra early yellow flint corn. Ears long and well filled out, with red blaze on the tip end. Well adapted for growing in localities where early frosts are common.

PRICES OF FIELD CORN.—Large pkts, 10c; qt., prepaid, by mail, 30c; qt., not prepaid, 15c; pk., ears, 30c; bu., ears, 90c.

Lincoln Oats—A fine variety of White Oats. They are heavy, grow a good stiff straw end not inclined to lodge. They are becoming very popular. Produces heavy crops of heavy Oats. Pk. 25c; bu. 80c.

American Banner Oats—In the trial for the \$500 prize offered by the American Agriculturist for the largest crop of Oats, this variety yielded 96 bushels to the acre. The grain is white, large and plump, the straw stiff, and stands up well. In comparison with the Welcome, Wide Awake and Probestier it outyielded them all. Pk. 20c; bu. 80c.

Barley—Six-rowed Barley cleaned for seed. Pk. 30; bu. \$1.00.

Silver Hull Buckwheat—This is the best variety of Buckwheat, and is now about the only variety grown. It will make more flour to the bushel than any other, and millers are using it in preference to any other for that reason. The kernel is small, hard and white, and the hull very thin. Pk. 30c; bu. \$1.

Field Beans—PEA-MEDIUM MARROW and WHITE KIDNEY at market prices.

Mangel Wurzels—See page 18.

Ruta Bagas—See page 40.

Rape—DWARF ESSEX, OR ENGLISH—This plant is much used in England and Canada for sheep, or for green manuring. There is no better plant where a quick, rank growth is desired. It can be sown with a common seed drill in rows or broadcast. Five pounds will sow an acre. Should be sown in June or July. Lb., 20c by mail, prepaid; 10 lbs. or more 10c per lb. not prepaid.

Sugar Cane—EARLY AMBER—The best variety for syrup and sugar in the Northern States. Lb. 20c prepaid.



FODDER OR ENSILAGE CORN.



Our Lawn—Lakeview Seed Farm.

GRASS AND HAY.

TOO little attention is given by farmers generally to the subject of grasses. As a rule they follow the ways of those who have gone before them, without stopping to think that conditions now are vastly different. Their fathers had a virgin soil to deal with; our soil is badly impoverished, if not worn out. A course of farming that would lead to plenty in the days of the fathers would lead to poverty now. This is especially true of our treatment of our grass lands. When the land was new and strong, there was no trouble in getting two and three tons of hay to the acre; but now thousands of acres of meadow lands in this State scarcely yield a ton of second quality hay to the acre, when, with proper seeding and fertilizers, they would just as easily yield two and three tons of first-class hay. Other thousands of acres of pasture lands are covered with weeds and thistles, where we ought to see the luxurious grasses our soil and climate are so well adapted to produce.

Farmers are very slow to learn that the mixed grasses will yield a much heavier crop of hay, and give far more feed in their pastures, than Timothy and Clover. They have so long been accustomed to sowing Timothy and Clover that it is hard for them to make a change. Yet those who have given the subject of grasses the most attention are repeatedly saying that **by the use of the mixed grasses we can double our hay crop.**

Timothy is one of the most nutritious grasses, but its after-growth is always thin, and a close mowing, if followed by dry, hot weather, will nearly, if not entirely, kill the bulbous roots of the grass, leaving no aftermath at all. To protect the Timothy roots some quick-growing grass, like Meadow Fescue, should be sown with it. It will not only protect the Timothy roots from being killed out, but it will more than double the amount of the afterfeed. We state this from experience and not from theory, for we have tried it.

Mixed Grasses for Meadows.—Timothy, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue and Italian Rye Grass are the best meadow grasses. Orchard Grass ripens too early to make a good mixture with Timothy. It is better sown with Red and Alsike Clover, as they ripen with the Orchard Grass, about the middle of June. I have had a very heavy yield from this mixture, cutting fully three tons to the acre at the first cutting, and a ton or more at the second cutting. The Clovers and Orchard grass, if cut when in blossom, make excellent hay for feeding on the farm.

Meadow Fescue and Italian Rye Grass are the best grasses to mix with Timothy, as they ripen together. They add largely to the yield of the Timothy, and also, by a quicker growth, protect the bulbous roots of the Timothy after mowing, in dry, hot weather. Last season I had a new seeding of Timothy and Meadow Fescue that yielded nearly four tons to the acre at the first cutting, and the aftermath was very dense and heavy. The seed of these grasses, except the Clover and Timothy, are light, and should be sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre to insure a good seeding, and should be lightly dragged in. *For Prices and Mixtures see below.*

Mixed Grasses for Pastures.—Pastures seeded with Clover and Timothy yield very little feed after the first year or two, as they soon run out and wild grasses take their place. With a proper mixture of pasture grasses the pasture may lie for years and yield far more feed than can be got from Timothy and Clover. Quick-growing grasses and those that will stand our hot, dry summers, should be used. For the former Orchard Grass and Meadow Fescue, and for the latter Hard Fescue and Blue Grass are the best. Kentucky Blue Grass should be in every mixture for pasture. If the land is inclined to be wet, or is partially shaded, put with the Blue Grass two parts of the Orchard Grass to one of the Fescue; and if the land is dry, or well drained, reverse the amount of Orchard Grass and Fescue. If the land is up-land, that dries out in summer, some Hard Fescue should be added, as that is one of the best grasses to stand a drought.

Prices.—We can supply any of these grasses at the prices named on the *opposite page*, either separately or will mix them in any way our customers prefer, and charge only for the separate grasses put into the mixture. Tell us what your land is, and what you want to do with it, and we will tell you the best mixture for your purpose. Aside from the Timothy, two bushels to the acre should be used to secure a good seeding. I would not use any Timothy in a pasture mixture.



ORCHARD GRASS.



MEADOW FESCUE.

Grasses.

Lawn Grass—There is nothing that makes a home more attractive than a fine lawn. The seed should be sown quite early in the spring, or early in September, the latter period being preferable when it can be done. Late spring sowing seldom makes a fine lawn. The soil should be quite fine and mellow and raked smooth. About three bushels should be sown to the acre to insure a thick growth. On small plats one quart to the square rod is a good allowance. *My seed is one of the best mixtures for this climate, containing six of the most hardy grasses.* Qt., prepaid, 20c; not prepaid, 15c; bu. (18 lbs.) \$2.75.

NOTE.—Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover, at the rate of 4 bushels of the former and 6 pounds of the latter, will make a very fine close lawn.

Timothy—The most generally grown of all the grasses, and one of the most nutritious. Not adapted to pasture lands as it will not stand close cropping. Prices variable and will be given on application.

Orchard Grass—One of the most valuable grasses for pasture or hay. It is one of the earliest and most rapid in growth of any, and the more it is cropped the better it seems to thrive. All kinds of stock seem to be partial to it as a pasture grass, and it is coming into more general use as a meadow grass. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Bu. \$1.90; qt., prepaid, 20c.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Known in the Eastern States as "JUNE GRASS." The best of all the grasses for pastures and lawns. Forms a close, fine turf, and when well established will stand close cropping. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Extra clean seed, per bu. \$1.75; qt. prepaid, 20c.

Meadow Fescue—Of great value as a mixture of grasses for both meadows and pastures. It is known in some sections as "Evergreen Grass." It is highly nutritious and fattening, and is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It is one of the earliest grasses in the spring and one of the latest in the autumn. It never grows in tufts. (18 lbs. to the bu.) Bu. \$1.50; qt., prepaid, 15c.

Hard Fescue—A dwarf-growing, very hardy grass, succeeding well in dry situations. The name "Hard Fescue" applies to the flower heads only, which become very hard when ripe. The herbage is tender and succulent and all stock eat it with avidity. It grows early and stands long droughts well. On account of its resistance to drought it is especially adapted for lawns. (18 lbs. per bu.) Bu. \$2.40; qt., prepaid, 25c.

Italian Rye Grass—A grass for all climates and all soils. One of the best for meadows in connection with Timothy, as it makes a strong second crop or aftermath, which the Timothy often fails to do. (18 lbs. to the bu.) Bu. \$1.50; qt., prepaid, 15c.

Red Top—A valuable grass in all mixtures for pastures. Will grow in almost any soil, wet or dry. It is a hardy perennial, and produces an abundance of fine hay. Should not be omitted in seeding land where a close fine turf is wanted. (14 lbs. to the bu.) Bu. \$1.75; qt., prepaid, 20c.

Sweet Vernal—*True Perennial*—Very valuable on account of the delicious fragrance it imparts to other grasses and to hay. It starts very early in the spring, and is one of the latest in the fall. Very desirable for meadows and lawns. Lb. 50c., prepaid.

Clover.

White—Valuable for lawns, and should be in every mixture for permanent pasture. Lb., prepaid, 30c. Price per bushel, the market rate.

Medium Red—The common Red Clover, grown everywhere. If cut when in blossom it makes very good hay for cattle. Price given on application.

Mammoth Red, or Pea Vine—A very large, coarse Clover, much used for plowing under for green manure. The stalk is too coarse to make good dry fodder. Lb., prepaid, 20c. Per bushel, price given on application.

Crimson, or Scarlet Clover—Where it will winter this new clover is very reliable. It can be sown from June to September, and the following spring will produce enormous crops for green manuring, silage or hay. It is an annual, a rank grower, roots deep in soil too poor for Red Clover. Grows late in the fall and early in the spring. Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre. Price on application.

Alsike, or Swedish—This variety of Clover is of finer growth than the Red, and adds to the quantity and fineness of the hay when mixed with the Red. It is also well adapted to low, moist land. It produces very heavy crops under favorable circumstances, but is not adapted for green manure. The blossoms are very distinct, and the size of the head is midway between the White and the Red Clovers. Lb., prepaid, 25c. Per bushel, the market price.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne—A Clover of great value on deep, dry and light soils, where its tap root can penetrate to a considerable depth. When well established it produces several heavy cuttings during the season, and the fodder is suitable for all kinds of stock, for either soiling or hay. It is somewhat difficult to secure a good stand, but where it will succeed it is the most valuable of all the Clovers. It should not be cut the first year before August, and then not closer to the ground than eight or ten inches. During the second year and afterwards it may be cut in June and three or four times during the season. Lb., prepaid, 25c. Price per bushel, the market rate.

Millet.

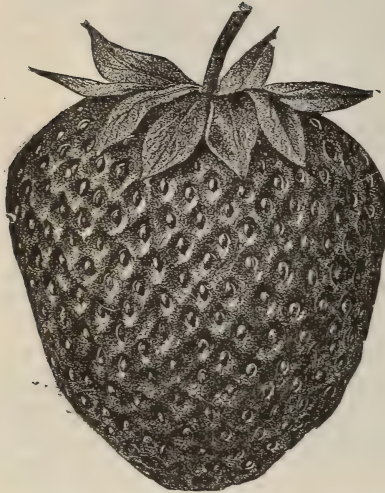
Common Millet—Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, one-half bushel per acre, from May first to August first. For grain, sow in drills, one peck to the acre, and not later than June 20th. (50 lbs. per bushel.) Price on application.

German, or Golden Millet—An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden-yellow and beautiful in appearance. (50 lbs. per bushel.) Price on application.

Hungarian (Grass) Millet—One of the most valuable of soiling plants; height, two or three feet; withstands drought and yields well on light soils; may be sown as late as July and produce a heavy crop. Sow half bushel to the acre. (48 lbs. per bushel.) Price on application.

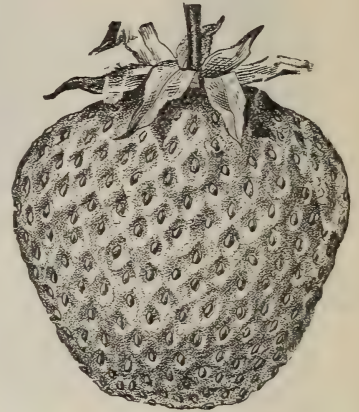
SMALL FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES.



CLYDE.

 * The price per dozen *
 * includes the postage, *
 * and they will be sent *
 * by mail prepaid; but *
 * the price per 100 does *
 * not. Twenty cents *
 * must be added to the *
 * price per 100 when or- *
 * dered sent by mail. *



BRANDYWINE.

There is no place where the old adage, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," applies with more force than in growing Strawberries. Careless cultivators, who grow poor berries which sell for a poor price, are continually saying that there is no money in berries; while those who renew their beds every year, and grow fine berries, find money in Strawberries—as there is in almost anything that is "well done."

A crop of Strawberries can be grown as easily as a crop of Potatoes; and every farmer ought to grow all his family can consume, and some for his neighbors.

The easiest way for the average cultivator to grow them is in the matted row. Set the plants 1 foot apart in rows 4 feet apart, and train the runners in the line of the row. Let them make a matted row $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, leaving an alley between the rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which should be kept clean by frequent cultivation. In setting, care should be taken not to set the plants too shallow or too deep. The crown of the plant should be set even with the surface of the ground.

In the following list the staminate, or perfect flowering plants, are marked "S," and the pistillate, or those having imperfect flowers, are marked "P." The pistillate varieties must have a staminate variety planted near them in order to be productive. One row of staminate to every three rows pistillates will be sufficient.

The Clyde, S.—The coming berry. One of the largest berry growers in the country says: "The Clyde Strawberry is so far ahead of any Strawberry now known, or ever known, that there is simply no comparison." It is a perfect bloomer and a very strong grower. Berries large to very large, bright scarlet and firm. Season early to quite late, *immensely productive*. A remarkable berry for size, productiveness and handsome appearance. Plants 60c per doz., prepaid; \$1.00 per 100, not prepaid.

Brandywine, S.—A late berry of great merit. Berries large size, medium red color, firm and red to center; has a distinct spicy flavor seldom found in a large berry. It thrives on lighter soil than is required for most late berries. Plants 40c per doz., prepaid; 75c per 100, not prepaid.

Greenville, P.—This new berry is large size and immensely prolific; the fruit bright crimson and good quality. Plant very vigorous and healthy, throwing up several fruit stalks, and the berries on them ripening together. It is claimed to be larger and more prolific than the Bubach, which is high praise. At a meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen it was conceded to be the best all-round berry in the market. Plants 30c per doz., by mail prepaid; 60c per 100, not prepaid; \$4.00 per 1,000.


The Jessie, S.—A very prolific bearer of large-sized, deep scarlet berries; very handsome and taking. A great favorite with many growers. Plants 30c per doz., by mail prepaid; 50c per 100, not prepaid; \$3.50 per 1,000.

Bubach, P.—A great producer of large, bright-crimson berries. One of the best market berries. Medium early. Strong plants 30c per doz., by mail prepaid; 50c per 100, not prepaid; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Sharpless, S.—One of the largest Strawberries, and very popular; bright red and smooth. On strong soil one of the best, yielding large crops of beautiful berries. Plants 30c per doz., prepaid; 50c per 100, not prepaid; \$3.50 per 1,000.

The Wilson, S.—An old standard sort, grown everywhere. It is the universal favorite with growers of small fruit. Strong plants 30c per doz., by mail prepaid; 50c per 100, not prepaid; \$3.50 per 1,000.

Swindle, P.—Ripens late, and one of the most productive of all. Leaf and fruit stalks long and stout; branches freely, and often thirty to forty berries form on a single cluster. Blooms medium to late, and one of the last to ripen. Strong plants 30c per doz., prepaid; 60c per 100, not prepaid.

 If you want the latest and best information in regard to growing berries, get the "Biggle Berry Book." Price 50 cents. It is fully illustrated, and tells more about how to grow berries, condensed into the smallest possible space, than any book we have seen. See "Premium List," page 5, for further description.

GRAPES.

So many books have been written on the cultivation of the grape, that it is not necessary to give special directions here. Only this caution to beginners: It is only the *new wood* of one year that bears fruit the next. The same cane never bears fruit twice. In pruning, cut away *nine-tenths* of the previous year's growth to get the largest amount of fruit. The growth of too much wood is at the expense of the fruit.

I give only the choicest varieties, but can supply others when wanted. Single vines we send by mail, *prepaid*, at the prices named; by the dozen, not prepaid.

The Niagara—The leading White Grape—too well known to need any description. There is probably no other grape so extensively grown for eating out of hand. Growth very vigorous, and an immense bearer of large, beautiful bunches of rich, luscious fruit. No collection should be made up without it. Strong two-year-old vines, 20c. each, prepaid; per doz. \$1.50.

Moore's Diamond—A new superior White Grape. Fruit large, white, thin skin, juicy, and sweet to the center. Bunches large, compact and shouldered. Vine a strong grower and abundant bearer. Considered the best white grape. Strong two-year-old vines, 25c. each; per doz. \$2.25.

Moore's Early—A fine Black Grape, about two weeks earlier than Concord. Bunch and berries both large. One of the best of the very early grapes. Strong two-year-old vines 20c. each; per doz. \$2.00.

Brighton—One of the best and earliest of the red Grapes. Fruit good size and fine flavor. Very desirable. Strong two-year-old vines 20c. each; per doz. \$1.50.

Concord—The grape for the million. Grown everywhere. Black, hardy, early, and popular. Strong two-year-old vines 15c. each; per doz. \$1.25.

Worden—A seedling of the Concord, which it closely resembles, but the berries are larger and finer flavored, and ripen earlier. Considered by many the best of the Black Grapes. Strong plants 20c. each; per doz. \$1.50.

Delaware—The Queen of the Grapes. Bunches very compact and shouldered; berries light red, rather small, thin skin, very juicy, without any hard pulp; spicy, and flavor delicious. He who does not enjoy a Delaware Grape should go where grapes are not grown. Vines are not very vigorous, but hardy. Strong two-year-old vines 20c. each; per doz. \$1.50.

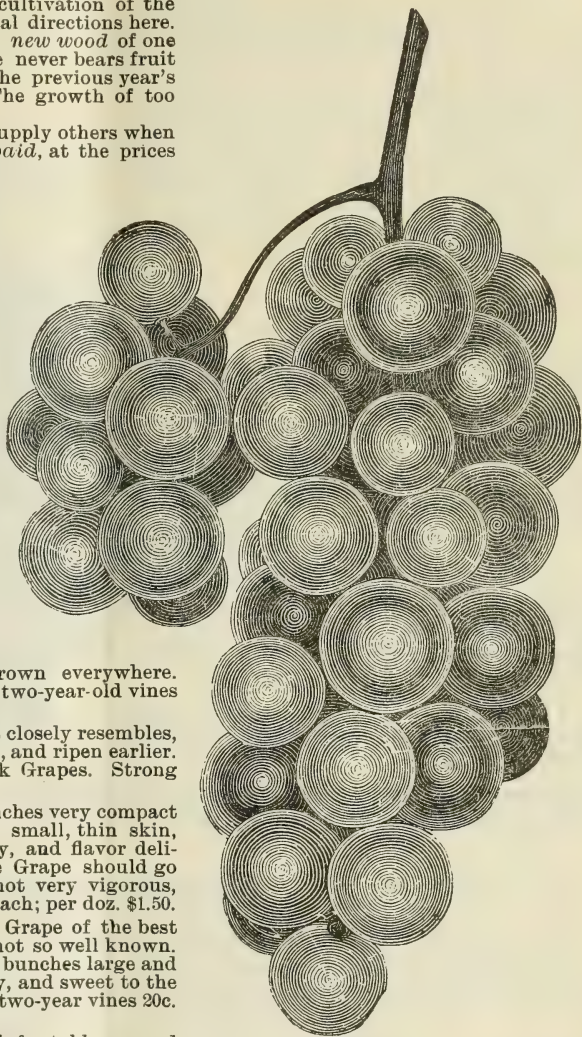
Pocklington—A large, light golden Yellow Grape of the best quality—better than the Niagara, though not so well known. The vine is a vigorous grower, very hardy, bunches large and shouldered, berries large, thickly set, juicy, and sweet to the center. Ripens with the Concord. Strong two-year vines 20c. each; per doz. \$2.00.

Catawba—The old standard Red Grape, both for table use and wine making. Rather late, but, where it will ripen, the best. Berries red, good size, flavor sprightly and rich. Strong two-year vines 15c. each; per doz. \$1.25.

Agawam (ROGERS No. 15)—Berries large, red, early, and of a rich aromatic flavor, much liked by many. Considered by Mr. Rogers as the best of his new hybrids. Strong two-year vines 20c. each; per doz. \$1.50.

Salem (ROGERS No. 22)—A Red Grape, resembling the Catawba, but as early as the Delaware. Hardy and vigorous. Fruit very sweet, with a sprightly, aromatic flavor, more delicate than Agawam. Strong two year vines 20c. each; per doz. \$1.50.

Wilder (ROGERS No. 4)—Large and black. Fine quality. The best of the black hybrids. Medium early, hardy and prolific. Strong two-year vines 15c. each; per doz. \$1.25.



BLACKBERRIES.

☞ By the dozen they are sent by mail, *prepaid*. ☞

The Snyder—The best Blackberry for the North, as it is vigorous and hardy and always reliable. Berries medium size, but sweet, juicy, and when fully ripe without a hard core in the center. It will stand a temperature of 25 degrees below zero without winter killing. Good roots 50c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; \$1.25 per 100, not prepaid.

The Lawton—The old standard Blackberry. When well ripened one of the very best. Needs protection in the extreme North. Good roots 50c. per dozen, prepaid; \$1.25 per 100, not prepaid.

JAPAN PLUMS.

There is no other fruit that has created so great a sensation among fruit growers as the Japan Plums. They are robust, rapid growers, and come into bearing the second year, and the third year bear from one to two bushels to the tree. They are beautiful in appearance, and bring the highest prices. There is no other fruit that promises for the next few years such good returns for the outlay as these Plums.

The three leading sorts are the Abundance, Satsuma, and Burbank.

Abundance.

This is in size medium to large. Color, rich yellow, splashed with red. Flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet. Ripens August 10th to 15th.

Satsuma.

Is in size medium to quite large. Color, dark red. Flesh blood-red, acid, but quality good. Season medium to late.

Burbank.

In size very large. Color, cherry-red with yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, meaty, rich and sugary. Resembles Abundance, but fruit is larger and better quality, and ripens three to four weeks later. Best for canning.

I can supply these Plum trees from a nursery near me at the same prices as when ordered direct.

Prices—Good two-year-old trees, heads formed, 25c. each; 20c. per 100. Twenty or more at 100 rate. Good one-year-old trees 20c. each; 15c. by the hundred. Twenty or more at 100 rate.



JAPAN PLUM.

RASPBERRIES.

Prices by the dozen include postage by mail; by the hundred they do not.

For field culture the Red Raspberry should be set in rows five feet apart, and three feet apart in the row, the Black Caps in rows six feet apart and three and a half feet in the row.



THE GREGG.

Red Raspberries.

Shaffer's Colossal—The largest of all the Raspberries, and enormously productive. Berries a purplish dull red, sprightly flavor and slightly acid. Fine for table or canning. Propagates by layering the tips the same as the Black Caps, and is probably a cross between the red and the black. Strong tips, dozen, by mail, prepaid, 40c; 100, not prepaid, \$1.25.

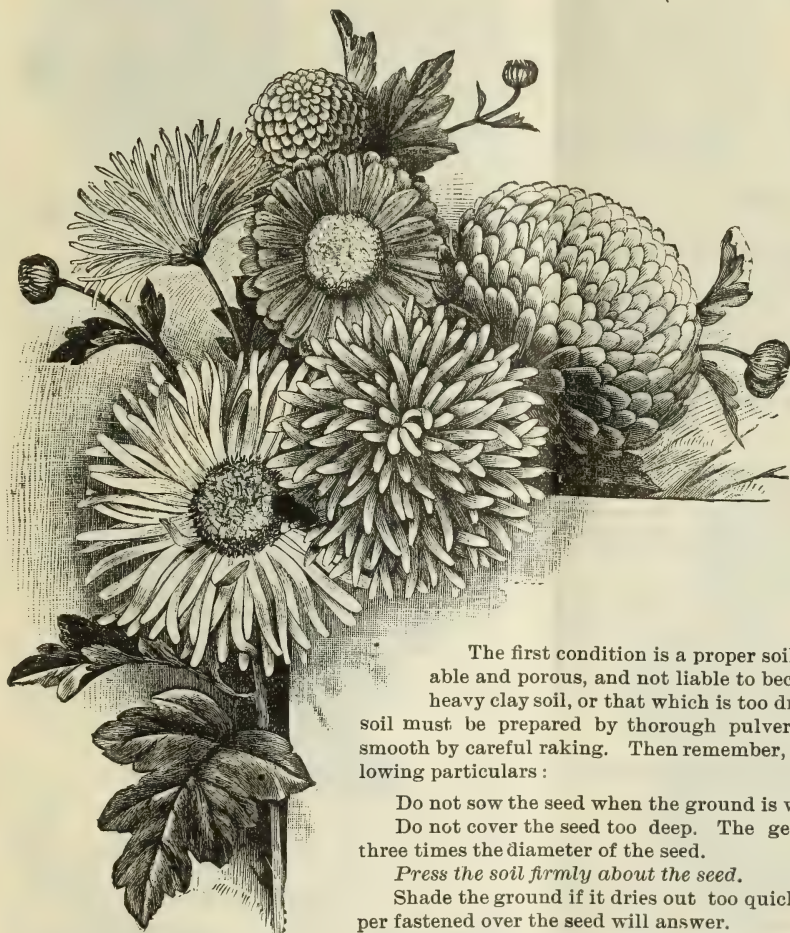
The Cuthbert—A superior berry for either home use or for market; large size, firm and productive. Strong plants, dozen, by mail, prepaid, 40c; 100, not prepaid, \$1.25; 1,000, \$8.00.

Black Raspberries.

The Gregg—Berry very large and wonderfully productive; medium early and flavor very fine. Strong tips, 40c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; \$1.25 per 100, not prepaid; \$8.00 per 1,000.

Ohio—A large-sized berry, early, and considered the best variety for drying. Strong tips, 40c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; \$1.25 per 100, not prepaid; \$8.00 per 1,000.

FLOWER SEEDS.



My list of Flowers contains the most popular kinds, such as every lover of flowers delights to raise. I grow many of the seeds myself, and trust they will give the same satisfaction that has so often been expressed for my Vegetable Seeds.

Success in the cultivation of flowers depends upon a knowledge of their habits of growth, and the conditions requisite for their fullest development. Plants poorly developed may produce blossoms, but not of a sort to please the eye or satisfy the grower. To secure flowers that are a source of pleasure to both grower and beholder, the plants must be of vigorous growth and fully developed.

The first condition is a proper soil, which should be light, friable and porous, and not liable to become dry and hard. A stiff, heavy clay soil, or that which is too dry, should be avoided. The soil must be prepared by thorough pulverizing, and made fine and smooth by careful raking. Then remember, in sowing the seed, the following particulars :

Do not sow the seed when the ground is wet and heavy.

Do not cover the seed too deep. The general rule is to cover about three times the diameter of the seed.

Press the soil firmly about the seed.

Shade the ground if it dries out too quickly. Sometimes a newspaper fastened over the seed will answer.

Do not be in too much hurry for the seed to come up ; some seeds germinate very slowly.

Do not pull up your flowers for weeds before you can tell the difference.

Finally, by exercising care, patience and perseverance, you may expect flowers that will amply repay all the labor bestowed upon them.

You cannot grow too many flowers. There is nothing in nature or in art more beautiful. " Consider the lilies of the field. * * * I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Annuals, Perennials and Climbers.

Annuals embrace the larger part of the flowers usually grown in our gardens. They make a quick growth, blossom the first year, and then ripen their seed for future seeding. Some of the Annuals are also beautiful climbers, like the *Convolvulus* and *Ipomœa*. The *Tropæolum* furnishes both the Dwarf and Climbing *Nasturtiums*.

Perennials are plants that live more than one year. As a rule they do not blossom the first year, though there are some exceptions. In the following list the Perennials are named.



Ageratum.

A perennial that blooms the first year from seed. Produces a pretty brush-like flower during the summer, and is fine in bouquets. Sown in August it will produce plants for winter blooming.

Dwarf Blue—8 inches high. Fine for borders..... 5

Alyssum.

A hardy annual, flowering from early spring till frost. Flowers pure white, and of a peculiar delicate fragrance; very useful in making all kinds of bouquets. Grows freely from the seed in the open ground, and makes a very pretty border for a bed.

Alyssum, Sweet—A hardy annual; flowers small and sweet, in clusters; 6 inches. Pkt... 5



Amaranthus.

Beautiful foliage plants, invaluable for massing, where striking contrasts in colors are desired. Succeed best on light soil. Seed may be sown out doors after settled warm weather.

Tricolor—Leaves yellow, red and green; well known as "Joseph's Coat." Hardy annual; 2 feet high..... 5

Mixed Colors..... 5



AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR.

selection. They blossom the first season from seed sown in spring. Fine Mixed..... 5

Antirrhinum.

(Snapdragon.)

Tender perennial. An old border plant, with dark glossy leaves and large, curiously shaped flowers; finely marked throat. They have been much improved of late years by careful

Aster.

No flower is more popular than the Aster, and few have held so high a place in popular esteem for so many years. The seed may be sown during the months of March and April under a frame or in the greenhouse, and transplanted in May. The Aster, like the Dahlia, is essentially a fall flower, and there is no haste in sowing the seed in the spring. Set the plants from six inches to one foot apart, according to the size and habit of the variety. The Aster requires considerable water, and liquid manure may be applied occasionally with good results. The large-flowering varieties should be supported with stakes.

New White Branching—A pure white Aster, four inches in diameter. The petals are more or less curved or twisted, giving it the appearance of a Chrysanthemum, which it resembles as a cut flower. The plants grow later than other varieties, and give a supply of flowers when others are faded. Pkt.....15

Pink Branching

—Like the White Branching, except in color. Very showy. Strong grower; very free bloomer. Pkt...15

New White Comet

—The finest of the White Asters. New and distinct, resembling very much the Japan Chrysanthemums in size and shape of flowers. Very desirable. Pkt...10



WHITE COMET.

TRUFFAUT'S PERFECTION PÆONY FLOWERED.

This magnificent race must be seen in order to get any adequate idea of the possibilities in Aster culture. The plants form large, compact bushes about eighteen inches high, which, in the full flowering season, are literally covered with large, extremely double, perfectly shaped flowers.

Snow White.....10
Mixed Colors.....10



TRUFFAUT'S ASTER.

VICTORIA.

These are only equaled in perfection of form and variety and purity of colors, by Truffaut's Pæony Flowered. The petals of the latter curve upward and inward, while those of the Victoria out and down, overlapping, like the petals of the Double Dahlia. Height about two feet.

Pure White.....10
Mixed Colors.....10

Dwarf Victoria—Like tall Victoria in habit. Of great utility for edgings and pot culture. Height 12 inches. All colors mixed.....10

Balsams.

Our climate is well adapted to the growth of the Balsam. Sow in a bed or frame and transplant when two or three inches in height. It loves a warm place. When plants are making too thick a head, cut out some of the branches when small.

Camellia-Flowered—Double, perfect in form. Mixed colors. Pkt....10

Double Solferino—Satin white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac. Very choice. Pkt.....10



Bachelor's Button.

See *Centaurea*.

Calendula.

Marigold.

The Marigold is one of the oldest inhabitants of the flower garden, and still very popular. Half-hardy annuals; in bloom till frost.

Officinalis Le Proust—Uniformly double; nankeen, edged with brown. Pkt. 5

Meteor—The handsomest of the Calendulas; perfectly double and beautifully striped, the petals having a creamy center, edged with orange yellow. Pkt. 5



FRENCH MARIGOLD.

Calliopsis, or Coreopsis.

A very brilliant class of hardy annuals, about two feet high. A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. The seeds grow readily, and they may be sown where they are to remain.



CALLIOPSIS.

Calliopsis Lanceolata—Golden yellow, One of the finest for cutting. Pkt. 5

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5

Candytuft.

Universally known and cultivated; indispensable for cutting. It blooms freely, and is perfectly hardy, so that most kinds may be sown in the earliest Spring; or even in the Autumn. Its neat little clusters of flowers are quite a treasure to the bouquet maker. The prevailing colors are white and purple, though some new kinds are verging on the crimson and carmine.



CANDYTUFT.

Candytuft Empress—Pure white, strong, free grower. Finest variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5

Canterbury Bell

Campanula Medium.

Handsome, hardy biennial, rich color and profuse bloom. Their large bell-shaped flowers are freely produced throughout the summer, and are strikingly handsome.

Canterbury Bell—Plant about two feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5



CANTERBURY BELL.

Carnations.

See *Dianthus*.

The most beautiful of all the *Dianthus* family. No flower can surpass it in the delicacy of marking or delicious fragrance. It has always been the most esteemed of the florists' collection. Flowers large and beautiful. Seed may be sown under glass in the spring or in the open ground, and the second summer they will flower. Some will prove single, others semi-double, and these can be pulled up as soon as they show flower. Young plants are perfectly hardy, but when old they are injured in the winter. A succession of young plants should be procured, either from seeds or from layers, every year.

Carnation—Extra fine double mixed seed. Pkt. 25

Plants—For Plants see Page 56.



CARNATION.

Chrysanthemum.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The great demand for the annual varieties has brought the Chrysanthemum into general favor. They are showy and effective in the garden, and very desirable for cut flowers. Seed sown in the spring will produce large and vigorous plants by fall, and will give a profusion of fine flowers. The seed germinates quickly, and the plants make a rapid growth.

SINGLE ANNUALS.

Burrldgeanum—White, crimson and yellow. Pkt. 5

Golden Feather—Foliage golden yellow, ringed white and crimson; maroon eye. Pkt. 5

W.E. Gladstone—New, and different from other varieties. Brilliant rich crimson. Pkt. 5

Lord Beaconsfield—Crimson, maroon edged, brown eye, ringed yellow. Pkt. 5

DOUBLE ANNUALS.

Double Yellow—Pkt. 5

Double White—Pkt. 5

For Chrysanthemum Plants, see page 57.

Castor Bean—*Ricinus*.



CENTAUREA.

A tall, stately plant, with large, glossy green leaves and long spikes bearing seed. An elegant plant for the lawn or the center of a flower bed. Plant the beans where the plants are to grow. It grows in rich soil 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 10

Centaurea.

Bachelor's Button.

An old flower, popular everywhere.

Sow the seed early in the spring and it will blossom profusely from July till late in the autumn. Pkt. 5

Cockscomb.

Celosia.



COCKSCOMB.

The Cockscomb is so named because it resembles the comb of that bird. There are several colors, red, orange and yellow, but the bright reds are the best. These combs are often grown to a foot or more across the top. The New Japan Cockscomb far excels every other variety in the varied forms and beauty of the combs and brilliancy of their color.

New Japan—An entirely new, distinct and very beautiful variety. Pkt. 10

Convolvulus.

Morning Glory.



MORNING GLORY.

A handsome showy climber of rapid growth and culture. The seeds germinate readily and they can be grown almost any time. It is a very hardy annual and it will grow in almost any soil or situation. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning, and in that respect it is the opposite of the Moonflower.

Convolvulus Major—Mixed. 5

Cypress Vine.



A delicate little climber that flowers freely. Will grow to a height of twenty feet. The seed should be soaked in water before sowing.

Cypress Vine—Foliage beautiful. Mixed seed. Pkt. 5



Cosmos.

One of the finest autumn-flowering plants. The seed should be sown in March or April under glass, or in the house, and transplanted about June 1st. The foliage is feathery and graceful, with a profusion of flowers resembling single dahlias. It is unsurpassed for bouquets and vases. It will make a beautiful house plant for winter if potted before hard freezing.

Cosmos—Pearl White, 10c; Mixed colors. Pkt. 10

Dahlia.

The Dahlia is the finest of all autumn flowers. When everything else is fading this flower is in its glory. They are of easy cultivation and grow in almost any soil. New varieties can be produced from the seed. Sow seed in greenhouse or in pots in the house; as soon as strong, and all danger of frost is past, plant out into the open ground, one foot apart. These plants will make tubers large enough for putting out the following spring, and will blossom in the fall. As the Dahlia is a fall flower the bulbs may be planted out about the middle of May, or even later, covering the necks about three inches. If many shoots start thin them out. After flowering and before hard frosts, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little and put away in the cellar for another year.



Double Varieties—Choicest seed, mixed. 15

Single Varieties—Handsome bedding plants, much used for cutting. Pkt. 15

Bulbs—For bulbs, see page 57.

Dianthus—Pinks.

The varieties of Dianthus known as Chinese Pinks and Japan Pinks are among the most brilliant of our garden flowers. Plants of the tall sorts are from twelve to fifteen inches in height. Seed may be sown in the spring under glass or in a seed-bed.

Dianthus Chinensis—Best double varieties, mixed. Pkt. 5

Heddewigii, Japan Pink—Large flower, 3 inches in diameter, beautiful rich colors, finely marked. Pkt. 5



DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII.



DOUBLE DAISY.

Double Daisy.

Charming little plants for edgings and borders. Not all will come double from the seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. Give it a cool, partially shaded place. Sow seed very early. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and may be made to flower later by the use of water. Plants can be removed safely, even when in flower. The plants should be about six inches apart when set, so that when in perfection they will about cover the ground.

Double Daisy, Double White—Pkt. 15

Digitalis.

Foxglove.

Biennial. A stately plant nearly three feet in height, with racemes of thimble-shaped flowers often two feet in length. Hardy. In autumn they may be divided and reset.

Mixed Varieties—Pkt. 5



Eschscholtzia.

Better known as California Poppy. One of the finest of the Poppy family. Plants are of easy cultivation, and can be sown where they are to stand. Grows about a foot in height, and is covered with a profusion of bright yellow blossoms. Beautiful for cut flowers.

Eschscholtzia, Bright Yellow—Pkt. 5



Forget-Me-Not.

Myosotis Alpestris.

Plant of compact, bushy habit, growing 6 to 8 inches in height. Flowers large blue. Perennial. Pkt. 10

Four O'Clocks.

See MIRABILIS.—*Marvel of Peru.*



Gourds.

A tender annual climber with curiously shaped fruit in various colors. Do not plant the seed till all danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. The culture is the same as for melons and squashes. Being of rapid growth they are useful for covering old fences, stumps or trellises.

Gourd, Mock Orange—The well-known Mock Orange. Pkt. 5

Nest Egg—A good substitute for a nest egg, not injured by heat or cold. Pkt. 5

Siphon, or Dipper—Long, slim handles, useful for dippers. Pkt. 5

Helianthus.

Sunflower.

The Sunflower is not only an ornamental flower, but its seed is valuable as a food product for poultry. It is the best egg-producing food that can be fed to fowls, and it can be raised cheaper than corn. It is very productive, and is about the only plant that will produce a good crop without care or cultivation. Plant the seed in corners and odd places, at any time from early spring till July, and it will take care of itself.

Black Seeded—The old common Sunflower; usually produces several small heads besides the central head, and is very productive of seed. The best for poultry. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 35c.

Mammoth White Russian, White Seeded—Has one very large head, and seeds large, but sometimes do not fill well as far north as 43 degrees. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 35c.

Hollyhock, Double.

A hardy perennial. In situations suitable for tall flowers there is nothing better than the Hollyhock, yet the improved varieties do not grow very tall, four or five feet being the average height. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from a deep yellow, red and purple to a pure white. Plant the seed in June in the open ground, and in the autumn transplant to a permanent position. They should be protected during winter by straw or leaves.



HOLLYHOCK.

Pure White—Double. Pkt. 10

Choice Mixed—Pkt. 10

Marigold.

See CALENDULA.

Mignonette.

A well known hardy annual producing exceedingly fragrant flowers on spikes five and six inches long. If sown at intervals during the spring and early summer, it will blossom the whole season. No garden should be without it.

Reseda Odorata—The common Sweet Mignonette. Pkt... 5
Parson's New White—Flowers almost pure white, borne on spikes 6 to 8 inches long and of great fragrance. Pkt... 5

Mirabilis—Four O'Clock.

A perennial, blooming the first season. Grows two feet high and makes a brilliant show. Blossoms open in the afternoon.

Marvel of Peru—Mixed colors. Pkt..... 5

Moonflower.

(*Ipomœa Grandiflora Alba.*)

This is one of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers. Will grow 30 to 40 feet in a single season, and be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Complaint is sometimes made that the seed fails to grow satisfactorily. This is entirely due to the method of treatment. If the hard outer coat of the seed is cut through with a sharp knife and the seed planted in a warm place and the soil kept moist, germination will take place in ten days to two weeks. After the plants are up, keep growing vigorously and plant out in *very rich* soil when danger of frost is past.

Moonflower—Flowers large, white. Pkt..... 15

Nasturtium—Dwarf.

(*Tropæolum Minus.*)

A bed of Dwarf Nasturtiums (*Tropæolum Minus*) forms an attractive feature in the flower garden. It is a hardy annual, grows about a foot high, and will blossom all the season. If the soil is not too rich the flowers will be more brilliant.

Dwarf (*Tropæolum Minus*)—Mixed. Pkt..... 5

Nasturtium—Climbing.

(*Tropæolum Majus.*)

The *Tropæolum Majus* is one of the prettiest and showiest climbers. Especially adapted to vases and baskets. Does not require a rich soil.

Mixed Varieties—Pkt..... 5

Petunia.

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness in color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always render them popular. Few flowers make a more showy bed than the Petunias, giving flowers from early summer until the early frosts. The seed may be sown in the open ground, but they will come into bloom much earlier if sown under glass and transplanted about 1½ feet apart. Be careful not to cover the small seeds too deep.

Countess of Ellesmere—Deep rose with white throat. Pkt..... 10

Fine Mixed—Pkt..... 5

Phlox.

For a brilliant and constant display the Phlox *Drummondii* is not surpassed by any of our Annuals. The blossoms range from pure white to the deepest purple. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets they are unsurpassed. The seed may be sown in the open ground in May, or the plants may be started in the hot-bed and transplanted about a foot apart. Give good rich soil and no flower will give more satisfactory returns for the outlay.

Phlox Drummondii—All varieties mixed. Pkt..... 10

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora—Larger flowers than the old sort. Choice mixed. Pkt..... 10

Perennial Phlox—The flower clusters of the Perennial Phlox are very large masses of bloom. Grows three feet high, sending up numerous stems. Stems die in the fall, and new ones start up from the roots each spring. Pkt.... 10

Pinks. See *Dianthus*.

Portulaca.

The *Portulaca* is a hardy creeping Annual, and makes the most dazzling display of brilliant colors of all the garden favorites. They are in bloom from July until killed by frost. Each plant covers a space about a foot in diameter with flowers of almost every color imaginable. It delights in a warm sun and sandy soil. When everything else is perishing for lack of moisture, the *Portulaca* will give its largest flowers and brightest colors. Sow in the open ground early, or under glass. Fine mixed. Pkt..... 5



PARSON'S WHITE.



TROPÆOLUM MINUS.



TROPÆOLUM MAJUS.



PHLOX.



MARVEL OF PERU.



MOONFLOWER.



PETUNIAS.



Plants—75c per doz.; by mail, prepaid, \$1.00 per doz.

King of the Blacks—Pkt.

Snow Queen—Pure white. Pkt.

Choicest Mixed—The finest Pansies mixed. Pkt.

Pansy.

The Pansy, among flower seeds, is our special hobby. We grow some of the finest Pansies to be found anywhere, both for the plants and for the seed. They contain some of the most celebrated Pansies grown. Young plants produce the largest flowers.

The seed may be sown in the open ground or in a hot-bed. When sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, in order that the plants may come into bloom before the dry, hot weather. The soil should be rich, cool and moist, as coolness and moisture are requisites for their best growth. Seed grown in September will make early plants for the following spring. They are quite hardy and will live through ordinary winters without protection.

Bugnot's—Very large, stained; mixed. A large flowering race; plants vigorous, with short stalks hanging well above the foliage; large flowers of fine form and substance. Extra fine...20

Peacock—A beautiful, large-flowered variety of English origin. The upper petals are a handsome shade of ultra-marine blue, much resembling the bluespots on a Peacock's wings, hence its name. We advise all our customers to try this, as it will be sure to please them. Pkt.15

Trimardeau—Very large flowered—mixed. An entirely distinct and beautiful race, with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous and compact growth, and the flowers, which possess unusual substance and consistency, are each marked with three large blotches or spots. Pkt.10

Poppy.

The Poppy is becoming quite fashionable again. The annual varieties are numerous, and vary in size from the smallest to the large double Pæony-flowered. The new Shirley and California Poppies are especially delicate and beautiful. They are very fine as cut flowers. They are hardy and flower profusely for a long time.

The Shirley—A new Poppy. Flowers large and exceedingly graceful and elegant. Colors range from bluish-white, delicate pink and carmine to bright crimson. Very elegant as a cut flower for vases. There is nothing finer for table decoration than the Shirley and California Poppies. Pkt.10

Pæony - Flowered—Large flowers and very double. Pkt.5

California Poppy—(See Eschscholtzia). Pkt. .. 5



THE SHIRLEY.

SNAPDRAGON.

See ANTIRRHINUM.

STOCK.

The Stock, as now grown, is indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted. To such perfection has selection brought them that good seed will give a large proportion of flowers as double and as large as the named sorts grown from cuttings.

Double German Ten-Weeks, Mixed—Fine. 10
VERBENA.

No plant is more generally cultivated or eagerly sought after than the Verbena. Sow the seed under glass early in the

spring and transplant after 3 or 4 inches of growth. Good healthy plants can be produced from seed, that will cover a space two feet in diameter, flower in July, and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frost.

Verbena Hybrida—Choice seed. Mixed. Pkt. ..15



VERBENA.



KATHARINE TRACY.

Sweet Peas.

Sweet Peas are the most popular flowers grown. No one who loves flowers can afford to be without them. The new varieties are now so distinct and varied that everyone is delighted with them.

When sowing the seed make a trench six inches deep and cover with two inches of soil. When the vines are five or six inches high, gradually fill the trench. By sowing deep they will stand the hot weather in midsummer without drying up, and continue to bloom a long time. The seed pods should be cut off as soon as formed. If they are allowed to remain the vines will soon stop blossoming. I give below a list of the finest varieties, embracing a variety of colors.

NOTE—The light colored Sweet Peas are more delicate than the dark colored ones, and are liable to rot if covered too heavily with earth. The best way is to cover them lightly with fine rakings or moss. When covered in that way they are as reliable to sprout and grow as the dark colored peas.

Cupid—A very distinct variety. Dwarf, the plants forming a compact moss-like bunch about nine inches high, and producing an abundance of clear white flowers. It is well suited for growing in pots or as a border plant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Aurora—A new Sweet Pea. Both standard and wings are flaked and striped on a white ground, with bright orange-salmon. Very vigorous and blooms profusely. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 70c.

Ramona—White, daintily splashed with pale pink. Flowers of good substance and the largest size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Stanley—Rich dark maroon. Flowers full and large. *It is by far the finest dark variety.* Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Countess of Radnor—Very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Emily Henderson—The best white Sweet Pea in cultivation. Flowers large size and pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Blanche Burpee—*New.* A pure white variety. Not so profuse a bloomer as the Emily Henderson, but the individual flowers are very fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Queen of England—Flowers are clear white. Standard short. Wings very large and well expanded. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Katharine Tracy—*New.* One of the finest Sweet Peas. Blossoms soft, brilliant pink, of precisely the same shade in wings and standard. Its form is perfect, vigorous grower, giving a great profusion of flowers till the end of the season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Mrs. Gladstone—Beautiful. Soft blush pink suffused with carmine. Profuse bloomer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Her Majesty—Deep rose crimson. Showy and handsome. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Blanche Ferry—Flowers large. Bright pink. Continues in blossom longer than most varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Cardinal—Flowers medium sized. Standards intense crimson scarlet; wings large, broad and darker than standard. A persistent and fine bloomer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Captain of the Blues—The finest of the blue peas. Standard purple-blue; wings lighter blue and well expanded. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Primrose—Pale primrose yellow. Very delicate and attractive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Orange Prince—Pink, suffused with orange-yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Lottie Eckford—A delicate lavender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Mixed Varieties—Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 30c.

Special Offers—For Special Offers on Sweet Peas see page 3.

Sunflower.

See HELIANTHUS.

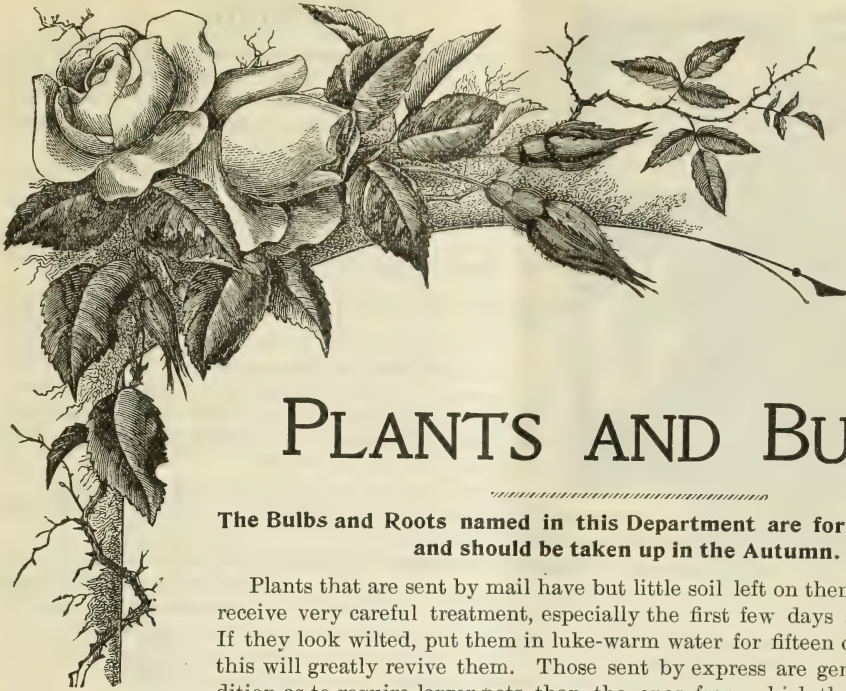
Zinnia.

A very showy, half-hardy annual of easy cultivation. It is in flower all summer. The double Zinnias usually grow about two feet in height, giving flowers quite as double as the Dahlia. The Zinnia makes an excellent border or summer hedge plant, and for this purpose set plants 12 to 15 inches apart, so as to make a continuous row or border. The seeds grow easily, and young plants can be moved as safely as cabbage plants.

Choicest Double—ZINNIA POMPON. Best colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Pompon—A beautiful new strain of this popular flower. Colors exceedingly bright and showy. Flowers about half the size of the ordinary Zinnias, and very distinct and beautiful. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.





PLANTS AND BULBS.

The Bulbs and Roots named in this Department are for Spring Planting, and should be taken up in the Autumn.

Plants that are sent by mail have but little soil left on them, and they should receive very careful treatment, especially the first few days after their arrival. If they look wilted, put them in luke-warm water for fifteen or twenty minutes; this will greatly revive them. Those sent by express are generally in such condition as to require larger pots than the ones from which they were removed at the time of shipment. Caladiums, Tuberose, and similar plants, should, as a rule, be started as soon as received; while Dahlias, Gladioli, etc., may be kept in a cool place until proper time for planting.

Abutilon, or Flowering Maple.

Very popular for their vigor of growth and constant blooming.

Golden Fleece—Large, showy, bright yellow flowers.

Souvenir de Bonn—A very distinct novelty. Foliage is deep green, with each leaf edged with a broad white margin. Flowers large, pink, striped with crimson.

Eclipse—A pretty trailing variety; foliage beautifully marked deep green and yellow; flowers yellow with crimson throat.

Thompsoni plena—Flowers double, orange and crimson; leaves green and yellow.

Plants 15c. each; per doz. \$1.40.

Achillea.

The Pearl—Of low growth, and produces flowers on strong, erect stems. Of the purest white, resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums. Very hardy, and blooms the whole season.

Plants 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; 6 for 75c.

Amaryllis.

Johnsoni—The most popular variety; crimson, with broad white stripes. Bulbs 50c. each.

Atamasca alba—Flowers medium sized; pure white. Bulbs 15c. each.

Formosissima—*Jacobean Lily*—Flowers dark crimson. Bulbs 20c. each.



ABUTILON.

Ampelopsis.

Veitchii—Known as Japan or Boston Ivy. A beautiful climber and a great favorite. Clings firmly to the side of the house or wall, and will form a perfect mass of foliage. Plants 20c. each.

Quinquifolia—*Virginia Creeper*—The popular hardy climber. Plants 15c. each.



Anemone.

One of the most showy autumn plants. Foliage is dark green. Has pure white blossoms about two inches in diameter, with yellow disk resembling a Water Lily. A fine plant for cemeteries. Continues to improve until killed by frost.

Japonica Alba—Pure white. Plants 15c. each; 3 for 40c.

Whirlwind—A new pure white double Anemone. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. Hardy even in exposed places. Plants 20c. each; 3 for 50c.

New Ever-Blooming Cannas.

The French, or ever-blooming Cannas, are now the most popular bedding plants we have. The flowers are of immense size, brilliant, showy and gorgeous. Their wonderful freedom of bloom, large flower heads and beautiful foliage cannot be excelled by any other bedding plant for a grand display.

These Cannas are also very desirable for house culture. After the plants have done duty in the garden all summer, the roots may be divided, potted, and started into growth. They will soon make elegant, blooming plants.

The Queen of "Cilt-Edged Cannas," Queen Charlotte—The greatest acquisition to this superb class of bedding plants. The flowers are of the most brilliant, dazzling scarlet-Crimson, with a massive broad gold border, excelling in beauty and wonderful display any Canna ever introduced. The plant is a strong, compact grower, and the flowers stand well above the handsome, musa-like foliage. Each main stem is followed by several lateral shoots, which insures an unbroken succession of bloom. No other Canna ever came so quickly into popular favor. Strong plants 20c. each; 3 for 50c., prepaid.

Madame Crozy—This variety, with its large and brilliant flowers, has made for itself a grand reputation, and although other splendid varieties of this class are each year making their appearance, still Madame Crozy will always stand in the front rank. The plants commence to bloom when scarcely a foot in height and the massive spikes of flowers continue forming as the new shoots appear, until the plant reaches its natural height, which is about four feet. It is then crowned with a blazing array of beautiful crimson-scarlet and gold bordered flowers. The foliage is bright green, broad and massive. Strong plants 20c. each; 3 for 50c., prepaid.

Florence Vaughn—The flowers of this splendid sort are of the most perfect form, the petals are even broader than those of Madame Crozy, and more rounded at the ends, which latter characteristic represents the best type sought for in the latest hybridizations. The flowers are well opened, and of the most brilliant golden-yellow, dotted with brightest scarlet, and are the largest of all varieties of Canna, and are produced in continuous succession. 20c. each; 3 for 50c.

Alphonse Bouvier—This is the King of Crimsons, as Madame Crozy is Queen of the Scarlet Cannas, and it is a very difficult matter to decide which of the two is the more beautiful. On first opening, the flowers are intense brilliant crimson, but change to a beautiful deep crimson as they more fully expand. The plant makes a luxuriant growth of rich green foliage, and produces spikes of enormous flowers in wonderful profusion. Strong plants 20c. each; 3 for 50c., prepaid.

Two Strong-Growing Bedding Cannas.

President Faiver—Bronze foliage. Tall grower. Flowers amaranth-red.

Admiral Coubert—Flowers very large; beautiful. Citron-yellow, striped with orange-scarlet.

Per dozen 75c; hundred \$5.00; 20 at 100 rate.

Galadium Esculentum.

The leaves are three or more feet in length and very broad. They make a grand display for centers of flower beds or decorating the lawn. Bulbs set in the spring make large plants during the summer. They should be taken up in the fall and stored in the cellar the same as other bulbs. Bulbs 15c. each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 75c.



CALADIUM.

Carnations.

The great improvement in this favorite flower has made it a rival of the Rose for cut flowers. It has become indispensable to the florists for winter decoration.

Plants of the following varieties 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Nellie Lewis—The Nellie Lewis is the most popular pink Carnation grown, and the cut flowers are in greater demand than any others. The flowers are of the largest size and of the most delicate shade of pink.

Lizzie McGowan—A grand white Carnation. The flowers are very large and delightfully fragrant; they are borne on strong stems.

Daybreak—So named because of its likeness to the first light rosy tinge of the eastern sky at daybreak.

Wm. Scott—Flowers full and good shape; color a bright rosy pink.

Portia—A beautiful brilliant scarlet.

Chrysanthemum.

Chrysanthemums are the finest plants we have for the late Fall and Winter blooming. They should be repotted during the Summer, and pinched back and taken into the house before frost, when they will afford a grand display for two months.

Single plants of the following 15c. each; 3 for 40c.

Geo. S. Conover—Plant a strong grower. Flowers a canary yellow, very full and large. A grand Chrysanthemum.

Geo. W. Childs—Dark crimson; flowers large; splendid variety.

Iora—Flowers large, of a delicate light pink color; petals tubular their entire length. A beauty.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Nothing is more beautiful than a mass of Dahlias in the late Autumn. The roots or bulbs should be put in the ground in the spring as soon as it is dry enough to work. Cover the neck of the bulb with about three inches of earth. Before hard frost take up the roots and then dry out and store them in a cellar not too dry. We give a few extra fine ones, but can supply others.

Ada Tiffin—Light peach, tinged with rose.

Bird of Passage—White, tipped with pink.

Black Prince—Cactus—Dark, velvety maroon.

Ethel Vick—Soft shell pink. Beautiful.

Emily—Blush, suffused with rose; large.

Geo. Rawlings—Very dark maroon; full size.

James Stephens—Bright orange scarlet. Fine.

Oriole—Golden ground, striped with scarlet.

Prince Bismarck—Fine large purple. Unsurpassed.

Snowcloud—Pearly white.

White Aster—Pompon—Pure white; fimbriated.

Yellow Standard—A beautiful yellow.



CARNATION.

Ivory—The finest white Chrysanthemum grown. If we were to grow but one variety it would be Ivory. Flowers of the purest white, large, and fine form; habit dwarf.

Maud Dean—Flowers extra large, perfectly double, with broad incurved petals; color clear pink, almost rose. One of the best.

Major Bonnafon—Soft yellow, incurved type; flower large and full, of short-jointed growth, and splendid foliage.

Pres. Wm. R. Smith—Bright flesh color; flowers of great substance and on stiff stems.

The Queen—A double white flower of fine size and great substance. A prize winner wherever shown.

Clematis.

Large Flowering Purple Sort—Strong 2-year old plants 50c. each, prepaid.

Jackmanni—THE BEST.

Paniculata—The vine is a strong, robust grower, covered in August and September with a snowy mass of beautiful star-shaped white flowers. Strong plants 20c. each, prepaid.

Dahlia.

Bulbs, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.



DAHLIA.

Geranium.

Plants 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; per doz. \$1.50.

SINGLE.



Aurelian Scholl—

Violet rose, marbled white on the upper petals; a thrifty grower; grand bedding variety.

Cinderella—Bright rosy salmon; fine tress.

Gen. Grant—Scarlet. This good old sort has no equal for freedom of bloom and brilliancy of color; fine bedder.

Jumbo—Fine scarlet with white eye; excellent for potting.

Marguerite de Layre—A strong, free grower, producing large trusses of pure white flowers.

Meteor—A splendid variety; large truss of scarlet flower with distinct eye; good habit, free bloomer.

DOUBLE.

Beaute Poiteoine—Flowers semi-double, very large, and in immense clusters, brilliant salmon, clear at outer edge. For bedding or pot culture.

Bruant—Vermilion scarlet; splendid bedder.

La Favorite—The best pure white.

Madame la Comtesse de Baume—Immense truss; double florets of the largest size; growth and habit perfect; beautiful rose, marked white.

Robert Sparks—Double, cream scarlet; dwarf.

S. A. Nutt—Dark crimson; splendid for bedding.

Day Lily.

The Funkia, called the Day Lily, is a superb autumn flower for planting on the lawn.

Funkia Alba—White. Plants, each 20c.

Japonica—Blue. Plants, each 20c.

Yellow—Clear canary yellow. Plants, each 20c.

Eulalia.

The Eulalias are handsome, tall Ornamental Grasses, for the open lawn, very graceful habit of growth and elegant colors, giving them a tropical appearance. They die down to the ground on the approach of winter. A light cover of litter will protect the roots during the cold months. Plants 20c. each; 3 for 50c.

Gracillima Unavittata—The most beautiful of all the Eulalias.

Japonica Variegata—Make a striking contrast, and very desirable as companionable plant.

Fuchsia.

The Fuchsia is a tender perennial, and one of the most elegant and graceful of flowers. They can be grown in the open ground, or potted for winter flowering in the house. Plants 15c. each.

SINGLE.

Black Prince—Corolla reddish rose; sepals carmine. **Constasy**—Flowers large; corolla a rich carmine; sepals white and well reflexed.

Dr. Topinard—Flowers large, fine; corolla white; sepals a rich cherry red.

Miss Bailey—Sepals white; corolla pink. A wonderfully free bloomer.

DOUBLE.

Buffon—Tube and sepals bright scarlet; corolla white with pink tinge.

Beauty of West Kent—Tube and sepals red; corolla white, heavily shaded with crimson.

Gigantea—Tube and sepal carmine; corolla a beautiful shade of light magenta.

Jeanne Summary—Tube and sepals bright crimson-scarlet; corolla white.

Sapaly Freres—Sepals coral red; corolla violet and carmine.

Gladiolus.

Amalthee—White, streaked garnet; large garnet blotch. Each 15c.

Brenchleyensis—Vermilion scarlet; fine old variety; very vigorous and free bloomer. Each 10c.

Ceres—White, marbled and striped with rose and purple. Each 15c.

Diamant—Fleshy white; throat ivory white, blotched and streaked with carmine. Each 15c.

Eugene Scribe—Flowers large and wide; rose, blazed with carmine red; very fine. Each 15c.

Isaac Buchanan—Fine yellow. Each 15c.

Madame Monneret—Delicate rose, carmine blotch. Each 15c.

Marie Lamoine—Long spike of fine, well expanded flowers; upper divisions of a pale creamy color flushed with salmon-lilac; lower divisions spotted purplish-violet, border deep yellow. Each 10c.

UNNAMED GLADIOLUS.

All Colors Mixed—Each 5c.

Light Colors—All shades. Each 5c.



Heliotrope.

The Heliotrope is indispensable for bouquets by reason of its delicious perfume. Plants 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Madam de Blonay—Pure white.

Lady Cook—Dark Violet.

Hydrangea.

Otaksa—A Japanese variety with large clusters of pale pink flowers. Plants 20c. each.



Hibiscus.

Crimson Eye—Flowers very large, pure white, with crimson center, forming a striking contrast of color. Perfectly hardy, blooming the first year after planting. Plants 15c. each.

Honeysuckle.

The Honeysuckle is among the best of the hardy climbers. Plants 15c. each.

Hall's—An evergreen variety from Japan. Flowers pure white.

Japan Golden Veined—Foliage small, beautifully netted with yellow; flowers white; sweet.

Chinese Twining—Flowers nearly white.

Double Hollyhocks.

Our Hollyhock plants are grown from the famous Chester strain of seed. They are very strong, and will bloom the coming season. Plants 15c. each. We offer them in the following colors: YELLOW, RED, SALMON, WHITE, PINK, MAROON.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Lily of the Valley.

Most charming plants. They do best in partially shaded places. Make the bed, rich, and plant the pips six inches apart and two inches deep. When potted in the fall they make beautiful ornaments for the house or the conservatory.

PIPS—Per $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 25c.; per doz., 40c.

Manettia Vine.

Manettia Bicolor—A beautiful twining plant, producing very showy tubular flowers from one to two inches in length of fiery scarlet with bright yellow tip. As a pot plant to train on a trellis it is unrivaled. Plants, 15c. each; 3 for 40c.

Oxalis.

Oxalis floribunda alba—An ever-blooming variety, excellent for pots and baskets. Leaves three-parted, flowers in cluster half an inch or more in diameter. 10c. each.

Hardy Pinks.

The double garden Pinks bloom early, are dwarf in habit, and make fine edgings for walks. Most of them are white, with colored margins, and very fragrant.

Plants, 15c. each.

Her Majesty—One of the most valuable introductions of recent years. Valuable as an outdoor plant, equally so for house culture. Strong, healthy grower. The foliage is a beautiful metallic shade of bluish green. The plant remains green throughout the winter in open ground. It is perfectly hardy. The flowers are very large, fringed, and very double and pure white. The fragrance is delicious, clove scented, and not too powerful. Long stiff stems support the flowers. Her Majesty is a rival of the Carnation.

Essex Witch—Fine dark pink.

Certrude—White with pink center.

Crass or June Pink—Feathery, pink flowers.

Juliet—Rose pink.

New Mound—Blush pink, fringed.

Petunia.

Few plants give better satisfaction where a mass of flowers is desired than the Petunia, especially the single varieties. They flower from the time they are planted in spring until killed by frost. The double varieties are excellent for bedding, but do not produce flowers in such wonderful profusion.

Double—Plants 15c. each.

Single—Plants 10c. each; doz., \$1.00.



PINK.

Pansies.

For Seed and Plants see Page 53.

Tritoma.

Tritoma Uvaria—Flower stems grow from four to five feet in height, surmounted by a spike of curious red and orange flowers a foot in length. Plants 15c. each.



Tuberose.

The Tuberose is one of the sweetest of flowers. The blossoms, a dozen or more on each stem, are pure white, wax-like, and very fragrant. The bulbs should be started in the house, or under glass, for early blossoming, but may be set in the open ground.

Pearl White—Bulbs 5c. each; doz., 40c.

Violet California.

A great novelty, and has had a wonderful sale. In California the latest sensation in flowers. It is the most robust grower of all Violets; flowers large, borne on stems 10 and 12 inches long; color and fragrance perfect. Plants 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; per doz., \$1.50.

Verbena.

We have made the following selection of colors to accommodate those who wish plants for bedding purposes. We grow them in such large quantities that it enables us to offer them at low rates. Plants 10c. each; 80c. per doz.; \$6.00 per hundred:

RED, WHITE, BLUE, SCARLET,
PINK, PURPLE, MAROON, STRIPED.

Yucca.

The Yucca is a tall, erect plant with long, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, with a tropical aspect. It sends up a strong flower stem, bearing a large spike of very beautiful whitish flowers. It is hardy and will endure the winter in most parts of the country.

Yucca Filamentosa—Strong one year old roots, 20c.



ROSES.

The Rose is the Queen of Flowers. No one can have too many of them. The Hybrid Perpetuals are perfectly hardy. Flowers large size, very full and double at the center, of beautiful colors, from pure white to dark crimson.

The Moss Roses are much admired for their beautiful buds, which are covered with a moss-like texture.

The Climbing Roses are hardy and rapid growers.

Hybrid Perpetuals.

Strong one-year old plants 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; \$1.50 per doz.

Anne de Desbach—*Glory of Paris*—Brilliant crimson, long-pointed buds, large, finely-formed, compact flowers; very sweet; free bloomer.

Coquette des Alps—White, occasionally tinged with pink; flowers in clusters.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, sometimes delicately tinged with pink.

Duchess of Albany—Flowers deep pink, very large and full; highly perfumed.

Fontenelle—Carmine red, full and double.

Gen. Jacqueminot—The most popular rose in cultivation. The buds are much admired. Flowers rich crimson scarlet.

La Reine—Deep rose lilac.

La France—Silvery rose changing to pink. Beautiful both in bud and flower.

Magna Charta—Pink, suffused with rose; large, full.

Madame Plantier—*Hybrid China*—Summer bloomer. Pure white.

Paul Neyron—Immense double flowers; bright shining pink; finely scented.

Pæonia—Bright clear red; very sweet. One of the finest old varieties.

Perfection des Blanches—Pure snow white flowers; large and very fragrant.

Victor Verdier—Large, full; bright rose color, with crimson center.

Vick's Caprice—Soft pink striped with white and carmine. Much admired.



Monthly Roses.

Plants 15c. each; 3 for 40c.; \$1.50 per doz.

Bon Silene—Rich shade of crimson, beautifully tinged with salmon.

Bridesmaid—This exquisite new Tea Rose is an improved Catharine Mermet, from which it is a sport. Bridesmaid at all seasons is a clear, delicate pink, in all respects a counterpart of Mermet.

Catharine Mermet—One of the finest varieties in cultivation, with buds of the largest size and handsomest form. The petals are gracefully recurved, so as to show a lovely bright pink center, which gradually shades towards the outer edge to a very light pink.

Duchess de Brabant—Rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon; strong grower, free bloomer.

Duchess Marie Salviati—Chrome-orange, shaded with delicate flesh color; frequently the flowers have no shading; strong and vigorous.

Henry M. Stanley—Flowers very large, full, of good substance, and highly scented. The color is entirely new and distinct, being a delicate shade of amber-rose tinged with apricot-yellow.

Maman Cochet—Deep rosy pink, the inner side of petals silvery rose. Makes charming branches of long-stemmed flowers for cutting.

Mdm. Joseph Schwartz—Blush, edged with carmine; flowers cup-shaped, borne in clusters.

Marie Guillot—White, tinted with pale yellow; large, full, fine shaped. Beautiful but not fragrant.

Marie Lampert—Creamy white; flowers medium size; very free bloomer.

Mdm. Lambert—Rosy-bronze, changing to salmon and fawn with carmine shading.

Perle des Jardins—Rich shade of yellow; perfect in form; free grower and bloomer. Extra fine.

Queen's Scarlet—Crimson scarlet. Fine buds.

Safrano—Bright saffron-yellow, changing to fawn, sometimes tinged with rose. Fine buds; fragrant.

The Bride—This is a sport from Catharine Mermet, and is identical with that variety except in color. The flowers are very large, pure white, and very lasting after being cut; fragrant.



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE.



MOSS ROSE.

Moss Roses.

Plants 20c. each.

Comtesse de Maurinai—Pale flesh color, changing to white.

Henry Martin—Dark red.

Climbing Roses.

Plants 20c. each; \$1.75 per dozen.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white.

Queen of the Prairie—Rosy red; very fine.

Polyantha Roses.

Plants 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

This class is a distinct one. For many purposes its varieties are excellent. They are continuously in bloom. Desirable for house culture. The flowers are produced in clusters, and although not large are very perfect and handsomely formed. They are also excellent for bedding out, producing a profusion of bloom, and requiring but slight protection for winter.

Clotilde Soupert—One of the most prolific bloomers in our entire list and admirably adapted for pot culture; beginning to flower when not over four inches high, and continues without intermission the entire season if kept in a healthy growing condition. The flowers are borne in sprays, very double, and handsomely formed; the outer petals are pearl white, shading to a center of rosy pink, but varying sometimes on the same plant from pure white to deep silvery rose. A grand bedding variety.

Mignonette—One of the most beautiful miniature roses imaginable. The flowers are full and regular, perfectly double, borne in large clusters, often thirty to forty flowers each. Color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose. A constant and profuse bloomer.

Mad. Cecil Brunner—Plant of dwarf growth, excellent for bordering beds. Color, salmon-rose on a yellow ground. This rose is very fragrant, and possesses the merit of being the most vigorous grower of its class.

Pink Soupert—A seedling from Clotilde Soupert, having handsome pink flowers. It blooms in great profusion and for a long time, and the plants begin to bloom when quite young. It is a handsomely formed double rose, and equally well adapted to the open ground and as a pot plant. Those who raise Clotilde Soupert will understand the admirable qualities of this, its progeny, as it is similar to its parent in most respects. The great difference is its handsome pink color. The flowers have a delightful tea scent.

Try Our Special Low-Priced Collection of Plants.

FOR ONLY \$1.00

We will send you any one of the fine collections named below. At the low price the sets are offered we can make no change in them, but purchasers may select one-half of any two for \$1.00. They are all strong, fine plants, of good varieties. The choice of varieties must be left with us, the purchaser simply naming the number of the Collections wanted. Each plant will be distinctly labeled.

Set No. 1—12 Monthly Roses.

- " 2—10 Hybrid Perpetual Roses.
- " 3—4 Climbing Roses and 6 Polyantha Roses.
- " 4—12 Geraniums, double and single.
- " 5—12 " double, single and scented.
- " 6—12 Carnations.

Set No. 7—12 Fuchsias.

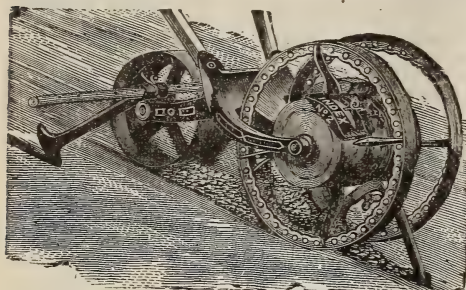
- " 8—8 French Cannas.
- " 9—12 Chrysanthemums.
- " 10—6 Monthly Roses, 6 Geraniums
- " 11—6 Chrysanthemums, 6 Carnations.
- " 12—8 Dahlias.

PLANET JR. SEED DRILLS.

The "Planet Jr." Garden Tools have now become almost indispensable. They are used more generally than all others combined.

The manufacturers of the celebrated Planet Jr. Implements have fixed a uniform price for all their Tools, and no one is permitted to vary from the price fixed. This is done for the mutual benefit of the dealer and purchaser, as the price on many of the tools is less than heretofore. The prices named are the *net cash prices*.

We have room to illustrate only a few of the different styles of their Seed Drills, Hand and Horse Cultivators and other implements, but to those wishing to purchase tools a DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, published by the manufacturers, will be sent FREE on application. This Catalogue is fully illustrated, showing the different combinations of the tools, and the manner of using them, and giving much information valuable to gardeners.



"PLANET JR." No. 2 SEED DRILL.

PRICE \$6.50.

The No. 2 Seed Drill is similar to the Combined Drill, except that there is no cultivating attachment. The seed drum is larger, holding two quarts instead of one. It is a perfect seed sower in every respect and will give perfect satisfaction. It has no cams, levers, brushes or springs to get out of order, but is always ready for use. Having used it on my farm I can recommend it after thorough trial as a first-class drill.

For a further description of these Seed Drills see MANUFACTURERS ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, which will be sent FREE on application.

"PLANET JR." No. 4.

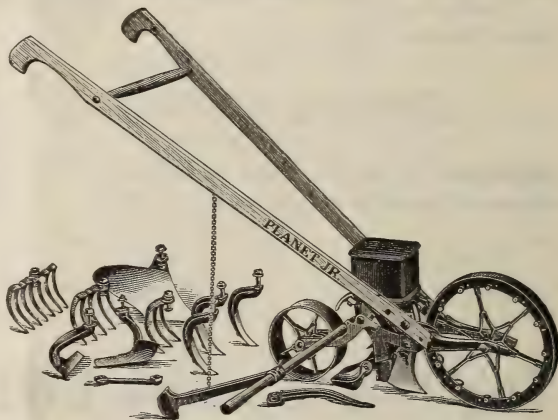
Hill Dropping Seed Drill, Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

Price—Complete, \$10.00; as a Drill, only, \$7.00.

We are pleased to offer for 1898, a new combined tool of great excellence, which we can scarcely recommend too highly. It combines conveniently in a single garden implement, a capital hill dropping and a continuous row seeder, with the most perfect and complete single wheel hoe, cultivator, rake and plow that the most practical can desire. Designed by a practical man, it is light, compact, durable and easy running, and does all its great variety of work with a thoroughness and perfection that has never before been attempted, much less equalled.

WHAT THE DRILL WILL DO.

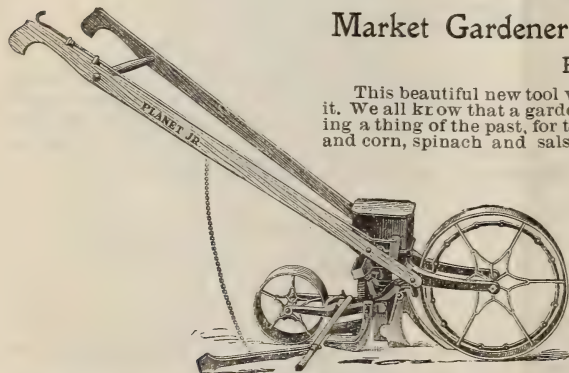
It will sow a continuous row with great regularity; but its distinctive feature is that it will also *drop neatly in hills*. It opens the furrow, drops either in hills or drills at pleasure, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one operation.



"PLANET JR." No. 5.

Market Gardener's Hill Dropping Seed Drill.

PRICE, \$12.00.



This beautiful new tool will be a delightful surprise to every gardener who tries it. We all know that a garden seed sower that does not drop in hills is fast becoming a thing of the past, for there are but few now who do not wish to plant beans and corn, spinach and salsify, carrots and turnips, parsnips and beets, in hills.

All crops that are to be grown from seed and then thinned to a regular stand, *should be planted in hills* and at just the distance apart the plants are desired; for in drilling, unless the seed is sown unnecessarily thick, there will not always be a plant at the proper spot and the crop is therefore irregular. This means that nowadays a seed sower should drop in hills and at almost every distance apart. The new No. 5 "Planet Jr." drops at 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 48 inches apart, and also beautifully in a continuous row. It drops without injury, can be changed from hill to drill or from one distance to another very quickly, and without any changing of bolts, and without any loose wheels or parts so easily lost or mislaid; and a

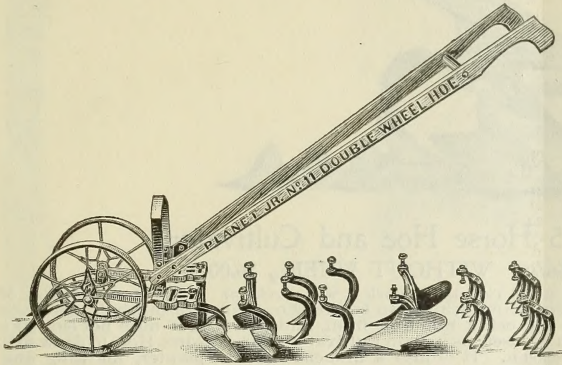
neat, clear index with brass screw regulator and quick cut-off is arranged most conveniently just at the top of the handle.

The new comer is a great favorite, too, because it is unusually large, holding three quarts, yet very light running withal; and it is also a model of simplicity, strength and durability. Its large capacity will suit all large growers and yet it works so perfectly that it will sow a single paper of seed or drop it in hills accurately, to the very last grain.

Planet Jr. Hand Cultivators and Hoes.

The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe.

PRICE, \$6.00.



Double Wheel Hoe, at \$3.50. The other parts can be added at any time and will be found to fit.

Thousands of farmers and gardeners who own this tool save its cost one or more times every year, for in an onion field and among many other crops, one can do more and better work with it than six men with ordinary hoes. It is invaluable for all market garden crops. The wheels are only ten inches high, as a high wheel is wrong for a Wheel Hoe, since the wheels are simply depth regulators, not load carriers.

The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe will straddle plants eighteen inches high, and finish rows from six to eighteen inches apart at one passage. One hoe sets slightly ahead of the other, to prevent dragging out young plants. The new frame permits the changing of attachments *without removing the nuts*. All the tools shown in the cut go with the machine for the price; and all the blades are steel, hardened in oil and polished. The wheels are adjustable to make the work shallow or deep, as required and to adapt the machine to all width rows.

To accommodate those who have little work but hoeing, we offer the above machine, with hoes only, under the name of "Planet Jr." Plain

The "Planet Jr." No. 15 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

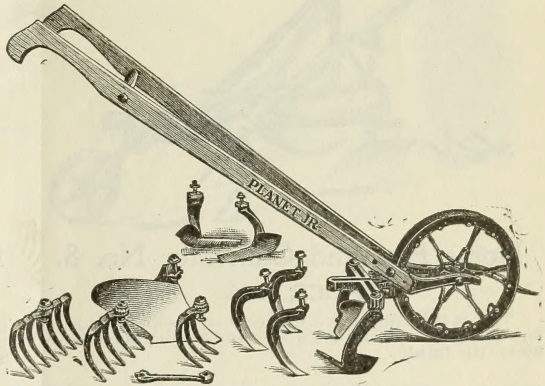
PRICE, COMPLETE, \$6.00.

This new Wheel Hoe has the advantage of a high wheel with broad face, of a convenient arrangement of the frame, and a very full set of tools, most of them being of new, special design, such as have been found to perform wheel hoe work in the very best manner. It also has the great advantage of being convertible into a hill dropping and row seeder, by buying the seeder attachment.

The tools are: a well-shaped garden plow, for plowing, marking out, covering and late cultivation; a pair of neat shield hoes, just right for hoeing in rows 9 to 12 inches, and with the assistance of a cultivator tooth or rake, rows up to 16 inches; a set of three hoes cutting $3\frac{1}{2}$, 7 and 10 inches wide, respectively, just right for 6, 9 and 12-inch rows, and, two together, for rows up to 16 inches. With two arranged side by side, the rakes are just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. It has also a practical leaf guard for fallen plants, such as peas, and for wide spreading plants. It raises the leaves and allows perfect cultivation, without injury or increased labor.

It is also sold without rakes and leaf guard. **Price, \$5.00.** Also plain, having only one pair of hoes and one pair of rakes **Price, \$4.00.**

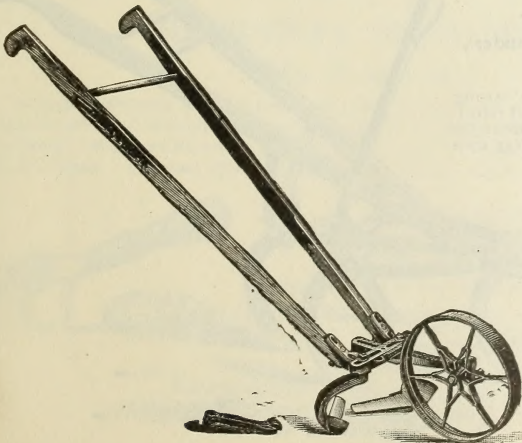
The seeder attachment is quickly exchangeable for the wheel hoe frame; it is identical with the "Planet Jr." Hill Dropping Seeder No. 4, and drops at 6, 9, 12, 18 and 36 inches apart. **Price of seeder attachment, \$4.50.**



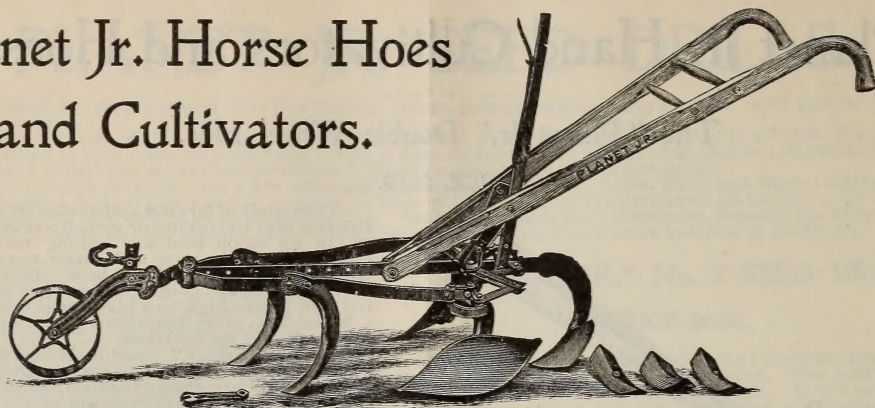
Single Wheel Hoe, Plain.

PRICE, \$2.75.

We sell more of this Wheel Hoe than any other style. It is light, runs easily and does the work thoroughly. It is considerably lighter than the Double, but does almost the same variety of work, being used mostly between the rows, yet it can be used to hoe both sides at once, while plants are small, by placing the wheel at one side of the frame. The form of the hoes insures a forward slanting cut next to the plant and consequent close work without danger, and thorough cultivation of the soil.



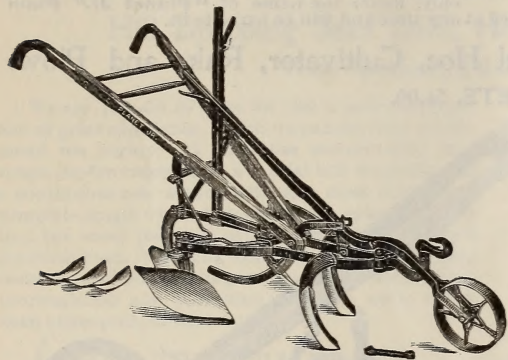
Planet Jr. Horse Hoes and Cultivators.



The "Planet Jr." No. 5 Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

PRICE, WITH WHEEL, \$6.75. WITHOUT WHEEL, \$6.00.

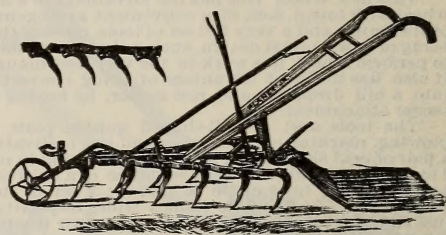
This cultivator is unsurpassed by any now in use, in the variety of work it will perform. It is made entirely of steel and iron, except the handles, and has an expanding frame which can be closed or opened instantly by the lever shown in the cut. The standards are of hollow steel, and being round in front and polished, it does not clog like other cultivators. By the use of different teeth it can be used as a plain Cultivator or as a Horse Hoe, to draw dirt from the small plants or to hill them up later in the season. It is also a first-class potato planter, marking and furrowing the rows, covering the potatoes and rolling them down, and cultivating and hilling them as they increase in growth. It is equally as good in the cultivation of corn. By the use of this implement, hand-hoeing may be almost wholly dispensed with. The saving of labor in a single year will more than pay the cost of the tool. (See Manufacturers' Illustrated Catalogue for fuller description.)



Horse Hoe and Cultivator No. 8.

PRICE, \$8.00.

This is the same as No. 5, except it has an extra lever for raising or lowering the wheel, and the depth regulator under the frame.



12-tooth Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

PRICE, \$8.00.

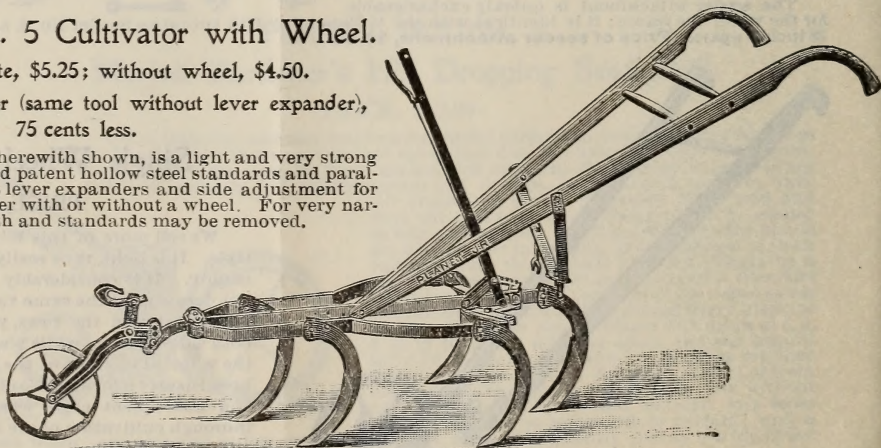
This is a very useful tool in garden work, where fine and level cultivation is required. Without the pulverizer the price is \$6.65. Without wheel and pulverizer, \$5.40.

"Planet Jr." No. 5 Cultivator with Wheel.

PRICE, complete, \$5.25; without wheel, \$4.50.

No. 4 Plain Cultivator (same tool without lever expander),
75 cents less.

Our plain cultivator, herewith shown, is a light and very strong tool, having our improved patent hollow steel standards and parallel steel frame, the patent lever expanders and side adjustment for handles. It is used either with or without a wheel. For very narrow rows, the outside teeth and standards may be removed.



HANDY TOOLS.

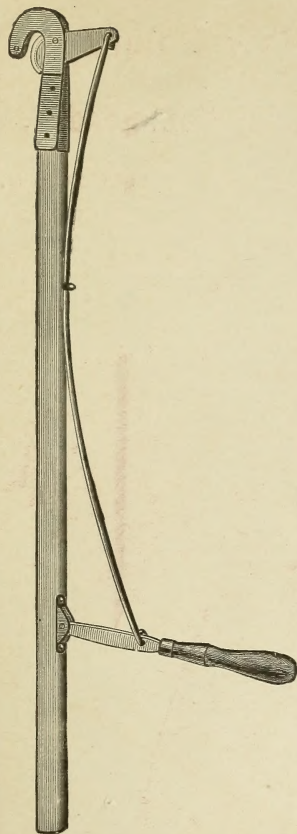
WATER'S TREE PRUNER.

Standing on the ground the operator can cut from a distance of an arm's length, to a height of 18 feet according to the length of pole, all kinds of trees, from the smallest twig to a branch of one inch in diameter. It is just the thing for heading in peach and all small fruit trees.

PRICE LIST.

4 feet, each.....	65 cents.
6 " ".....	70 "
8 " ".....	80 "
10 " ".....	85 "
12 " ".....	90 "

Extra Blades, 15 cents each.

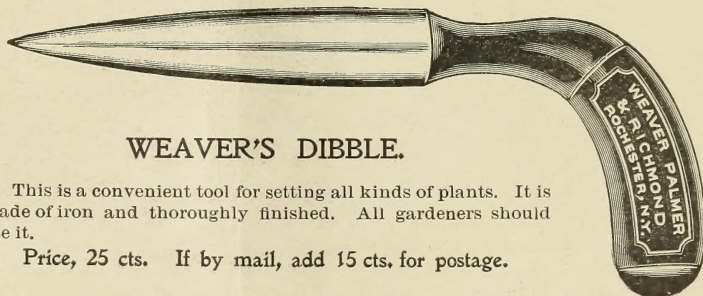


PRUNING HOOK.



For pruning all kinds of berry bushes.

No. 1, with handles 16 inches, 40 cts. No. 2, with handles 30 inches, 50 cts.



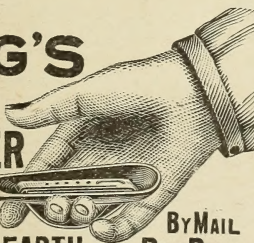
WEAVER'S DIBBLE.

This is a convenient tool for setting all kinds of plants. It is made of iron and thoroughly finished. All gardeners should use it.

Price, 25 cts. If by mail, add 15 cts, for postage.

LANG'S HAND WEEDER

HANDIEST
TOOL
ON EARTH. BY MAIL
PREPAID



LANG'S HAND WEEDER.

This Hand Weeder is the best in the market and is very popular with gardeners. It is so formed as to give the easiest possible position to the hand and wrist, and allowing free use of the fingers without laying the weeder down. The illustration shows the manner of using it. It is the most practical, common-sense weeder ever introduced. It will save a vast amount of work in weeding onions and other crops.

Price, 25 cts. Add 5 cts. extra if sent by mail.

HAZELTINE'S HAND WEEDER AND SCRAPER.

Price, 25 cts. Add 5 cts. extra, if sent by mail.

A very useful and handy tool for weeding around small plants. The shape is such that it can be used on all sides of the plants without disturbing them. We have found it just the thing for weeding or hoeing celery the first time. It is just right for cleaning the ground between the plants.



FLORAL WEEDER.

Price, 15 cts. Add 5 cts. extra, if sent by mail.

This implement is a very useful article in flower and vegetable gardening. It is the best tool I have ever used for loosening the soil around small plants.



GARDEN TROWELS.

For transplanting and moving plants. Six-inch trowels, best size, 10 cts.

Evans' Triumph,

A New Celery.

Highly Commended.

See page 8.

Our
Golden
Self-Blanching
Celery Seed
is the best
Imported Seed.
There is no Better.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING